# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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*The Eruption of Vesuvius.*—The terrible eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which commenced on the 26th of May, was still active at the latest advices. The following extracts from correspondence of the London Times show the character and progress of the eruption:—

NAPLES, May 31.

Since Saturday the eruption has proceeded with constantly increasing violence, and has presented at night a more and more magnificent spectacle. In my last letter I mentioned that there issued from the great basin of fire in the Atrio a single stream of lava, which, after a tortuous course, was descending the declivity of the mountain. This stream has continued its course, varying in breadth according to the accidents of the ground, and seems now to direct itself to a point between Portici and Torre del Greeco, but much nearer the latter than the former. It approaches close to the scattered farmhouses which lie above the towns at the foot of the mountain, many of which it can scarcely fail to destroy.

In the afternoons of Saturday and Sunday two other streams of lava broke out of the great basin, and are descending the mountains towards the neighborhood of Portici. These streams seem to follow the direction of ravines, which run nearly parallel to the ridge on which the Observatory and the Hermitage stand. These buildings have been hitherto saved from submersion by the lava by their great elevation, the fluid naturally following the direction of the lower ground at either side of them.

Last night, the spectacle was peculiarly grand and imposing. The lava was poured in increased quantity along each of the streams already established, and being in a high state of incandescence, presented a peculiarly splendid appearance.

At about 8 o'clock an immense torrent of lava broke over the ridge which confines the basin of craters, in the direction of the Somme; it flowed down the declivity of the Somme as an immense torrent of liquid fire, and with such extraordinary rapidity that in less than an hour it had descended through a considerable portion of the mountain. Its progress was then retarded, partly by the diminished steepness of the ground, and partly by traverse ravines which must be filled before the fluid can advance. Nothing could exceed the splendor of this torrent of liquid fire, forming the fourth principal stream of lava; but the most extraordinary burst of splendor which has been presented since the commencement of the eruption, took place soon after 9 o'clock, when all the mouths seemed to be simultaneously called into violent action, and to vomit forth such torrents of lava that the entire mountain seemed one blaze of fire; the varied colors produced in different parts, owing probably in part to reflection, presented a beautiful and striking appearance. The lurid light diffused from this enormous burning mass rendered visible the subjacent country, the towns, the coast and the bay.

On each night several thousands of persons of all ranks, from the peer to the peasant, urged by curiosity, repair to the scene of this extraordinary spectacle. The darkness being complete, and the route in many parts difficult, each party is furnished with a torch, and the view of these hundreds of torches flitting about between the streams of lava is most curious, presenting the appearance of multitudes of fireflies.

The hermitage, which is close to the great basin of craters and rivers of lava is approached by a tolerably good carriage road, and, as may be supposed, hundreds of vehicles of every description, from the calache of the millionnaire to the humble curricle, are collected there toward midnight. Donkey parties abound, of which ladies do not fear to form a part.

JUNE 1.—The state of the mountain last night was nearly the same as on the preceding night, the eruption, perhaps, being a little less violent. The great streams of lava already described continue to flow slowly in the same direction.

Part of the extraordinary splendor of the spectacle on Sunday night was due to the burning of forest, over which the lava passed. The Neapolitans congratulate themselves on the circumstance of the lava having been directed into so many different streams; for if, as in former eruptions, it had all been thrown into one channel, the destruction which must have ensued would have been tremendous.

The lava begins where it did in 1855. At the end of one of the streams of lava, that on the Castellamare side of the Hermitage, there has been a ceremony, I suppose to stop the lava. There were a saint and some priests in attendance.

*Longwood and the Tomb of Napoleon.*—The St. Helena Herald of the 4th of March contains an ordinance of the Governor granting to the Emperor of the French and his heirs in perpetuity the lands forming the sites of Longwood and the tomp of Napoleon I. The lands in Napoleon's Vale, where the tomb is situated, comprise about twenty-three acres, while those of Longwood comprise about three. They recently belonged to private owners, and have been purchased by the Crown for the purpose of the present transfer at a cost of £1,600 for the tomb and £3,500 for the house.

*The Mississippi ten Miles Wide.*—The steamer Silver Lake now plies regularly between Burlington, Iowa, and Oquawka Junction, the present Western terminus of the Chicago and Burlington Railroad—*a distance of nearly ten miles.* The railroad track is at the bottom of an ocean of water for a distance of ten miles. This new steamer is now a regular railroad packet, connecting with morning and evening trains. Captain Willoughby reports that the shallowest water they found on Monday was four feet, and the river has risen half as much more since.

*Oquawka Spectator, 11th.*

There is a baby in Cincinnati, the child of a Mr. Cannon, which weighed 24 lbs. at eleven months of age.—*Exchange.*

He must be, at the age of twenty-and-one,
A dangerous piece, it's remarkably clear—
When the young Cyclopean son of a gun,
Is a 24 pounder the very first year!

*Boston Post.*

How wisely nature ordering all below,
Forbade on woman's chin a beard to grow;
For how could she be shaved, whate'er the skill,
Whose tongue would never let her chin be still.

*The National Outlay.*—The Washington *Union* States that the appropriations made by Congress at the late session amount to sixty eight millions of dollars, divided thus:

"Pensions $769,500; Indian $2,627,656 85; consular and diplomatic $912,120; military academy $182,804; naval $14,508,354 23; miscellaneous civil $5,557,148 07; legislative, executive and judicial $6,134,093 61; army $17,145,806 46; mail steamers $960,750; post office $3,500,000; revenue collection $1,150,000; being $53,458,223 22 of regular appropriations. Then there are $20,000 for the expenses attending the issue of treasury notes; $360,000 for the manufacture of arms; $47,000 for the expenses of investigating committees; $408,731 44 under the treaty with Denmark; $10,045,399 47 for printing; $3000 for the deaf, dumb and blind; $7000 for clerks in Oregon; $80,000 for running the Texas boundary line; $5000 for expenses incident to the twenty millions loan, and some $3,565,635 87 appropriated by private and other bills."

*An Eminent Statesman.*—The Hon. John J. Crittenden entered the Senate of the United States in 1817, forty-one years since. In that long period, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, he has been one of the most conspicuous, consistent and able of American statesmen. Presidents have gone in and out of office since, with not half his renown, nor a fourth of his ability. Less brilliant than many, his practical sagacity is almost unequaled. In his long public career, we scarcely recognize a single mistake. Belonging to the conservative party and coming from a central State, he has gone to no extremes.

He has been twice in a Cabinet, but has never been charged with the lust of office. All manner of corruption has been seen in high places, but the breath of slander has never whispered it of him.

*National Foundry.*—The Committee on Military Affairs in the House have referred to the Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, of Va., all the memorials, &c, relative to the establishment of a National Foundry, with a view to a full and elaborate report upon the same at the next session of Congress.

*Mr. Crittenden for the Presidency.*—Circulars have been issued from Washington and distributed over the Union, for Mr. Crittenden as the candidate for the Presidency, irrespective of party.

The Rochester Union tells of a consistent and upright church member living in a neighboring village, whose virtue and good name had been basely scandalized by some malicious persons. Upon being brought before the appropriate ecclesiastical tribunal to answer the charges, the "court" found him not guilty; but decided to suspend him from the church *in deference to public opinion.*

*Moist.*—An Oregon letter says:

"It rains twenty-six hours in the day for seven months in the year. A shower commenced on the 3d of last November, and continued untill the 16th of March, when it set in for a long storm which is not ended yet."

In old times Christian or Baptismal names had each a distinct meaning; and when parents named their children, they, in a manner, gave them with the names the characters which these represented in the popular esteem. Thus, of Ladies' Names, Mary, Maria, Marie (French), signify exalted. According to some, Mary means lady of the sea. Martha, interpreted, is bitterness; Isabel signifies lovely; Julia and Juliet, soft-haired; Gertrude, all truth; Eleanor, all fruitful; Ellen—originally the Greek Helen—signifies alluring, though, according to the Greek authors, it means one who pities. The interpretation of Caroline is regal; that of Charlotte, is a queen; Elizabeth and Eliza, signify true; Clara, bright, or clear-eyed; Agnes, chaste; Amanda, amiable; Laura, laurel; Edith, joyous; Olivia, peace; Phœbe, light of life; Grace, favor; Sarah, or Sally, a princess; Sophia, wisdom; Amelia, Amy, beloved; Matilda, a noble maid; Pauline, little one; Margaret, a pearl; Rebecca, plump; Hannah, Anne, Ann, and Nancy, all of which are of the same original name, interpreted, mean grace or kind. Jane signifies dignity; Ida, the morning star; Lucy, brightness of aspect; Louisa, or Louise, one who protects; Emma, tender; Catherine, pure; Frances, or Fanny, frank or free; Minerva, chaste.

An educated man, says Carlyle, stands, as it were, in the midst of a boundless arsenal and magazine, filled with all the weapons and engines which man's skill has been able to devise from the earliest time; and he works, accordingly, with a strength borrowed from all past ages. How different is his state who stands on the outside of that store-house, and feels that its gates must be stormed, or remain forever shut against him! His means are the commonest and rudest; the mere work done is no measure of his strength. A dwarf behind his steam-engine may remove mountains; but no dwarf will hew them down with the pickaxe; and he must be a Titan that hurls them abroad with his arms.

Ladies who use an excess of perfume must think men like seals—most assailable at the nose.

## MARRIED,

In St. Matthew's Church, Hillsboro', at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, 16th inst., by Rev. Dr. Curtis, THOMAS RUFFIN, Jun., Esq., to Miss MARY C. CAIN, daughter of the late William Cain.

Near Rockingham, N. C., on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Robert S. Ledbetter, Mr. JOHN C. ELLERBE to Miss BETTIE J., eldest daughter of Wm. B. Cole. Esq

## DIED,

In Caswell county, on the 13th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH, consort of Hon. Calvin Graves.

In Wilmington, on the 24th inst., Miss SARAH A. TILLY, aged 48 years.

At the residence of the Rev. J. W. Tinnin, in Pittsborough, on the 14th inst., FANNY, infant daughter of Col Joseph and Mary F. Thompson, aged one month and seventeen days.

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. June 23. Str Fanny with passengers, and goods for sundry persons.

Cape Fear Line. June 24.—Steamer Flora McDonald with passengers and goods for Mrs S E Hawley, J N Smith, J & D G Worth, S T Hawley & Son, J P Johnson, J W Lett, A A McKethan, A J Johnson, Henry Polk, W H Morell & Co, J Utley, Hon R C Puryear, Rockfish Co, D Murphy, Parks & Gentry, R Jones, F N Roberts, W D Vestal, J W Baker, Mrs M Banks, W Draughon, Rev D McDonald, Geo McNeill, J & N A Cameron, S H Crutchfield.

## PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 20.—Brig Lydia from Portland Me; Schr Samuel Chase from Cherrystone. 21.—Schrs Worth and Jos Nickerson fm N Y, Ellen Randall from Little River. 22.—Brig John Hathaway fm Cardenas.

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 24, 1858.

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN SCOLDING CONGRESS.—It is not often that we see so notable an article in the Washington Union as its leader of Thursday last on the First Session of the 35th Congress. We propose to record its principal points, as a very just impeachment of the *capacity* of the late body to do the public business. Fortunately its integrity has not been impeached by the exposure, as yet, of any Matteson case among its members, though its officers have suffered some in that respect.

In the first place be it understood that the Union admits "a handsome democratic majority" in Congress. And that it is altogether against the democrats that it launches its thunder. It says,—

"In both of its branches are to be found men of distinguished talents and promise; but they have figured in the deliberations of the session as very superior actors do when cursed and encumbered with the aid of a *miserable stock company.* The misfortune of the whole session has been that the men of real talents have not been acknowledged as leaders, and that true genius has been embarrassed and obscured in a general, pell-mell scuffle and clamor for notoriety and position. Yet the talent of the present Congress has *not been of the highest grade; nor has it developed itself,* in the instances in which it is possessed, *in the direction of enlarged statesmanship.* In the House we have witnessed little of the chaste eloquence and profound constitutional learning of Lowndes, the ripe scholarship of Legare, the impetuous fervor and biting satire of Randolph, or the encyclopedic versatility in letters and politics of John Quincy Adams. Though we have observed in the Senate much power of intellect and versatility of talent, yet there has been exhibited in that body none of the massive eloquence of Webster, the trenchant dialectics of Calhoun, the mesmeric fascination of Clay, or the capacity for fact and invective of Benton."

Now we would like to know if this universal equality, so complained of, is not of the very essence of democracy? What right has Stephens, the pigmy from Georgia, to tower over Foley, or any other giant from Ohio? The latter could whip a dozen Stephenses, in a fair fight. And if he can't spell, what do his democratic constituents care? No more can they. But they expect to hear of his making a great speech, fully equal to one of Shaw's, and far superior to one of Stephens's, for the latter has a reach of intellect some furlongs above their understanding. This "miserable stock company" has evidently been educated in the democratic school to regard each man himself as the "bright particular star." Democracy puts all upon a level; and it levels *down*, not *up.* This leveling process has driven into private life, or kept there, those who could have supplied the places of Lowndes, and Legare, and Randolph, and Adams, and Webster, and Calhoun, and Clay, and Benton.

Well, the Union goes on to deplore the absence in Congress of "either leaders or followers." It intimates that the "coughing system," by which "the bores" in the British House of Commons are silenced, will yet have to be adopted in Congress. The consequence of its non-use here is, that "the Senate and House of Representatives are the *very heavens of mediocrity;* and in both have we had during the past session all the anarchy, disorganization, and *jargon* which occur in congregations where none acknowledge a superior, and each asserts a capacity for command; *where reverence is a stranger, and mediocrity plays the tyrant.*"

Now that is decidedly complimentary. If we or some other old Whig had written it, wouldn't "the little dogs and all bark at us?" But that is not the worst. The Union brings a heavier charge still. Instead of helping Buchanan to save the country, which he and his democratic majority were bound to do, the Union charges many of them with the enormity of leading the black republican cohorts in their war upon the administration, voting almost uniformly with them, and instigating, directing, and stimulating every assault made upon the administration! This part of the Union's article deserves its space in our columns. After stating the "handsome democratic majority in Congress," the Union says,—

"Unfortunately, there has been at no period of the session just expired, a majority devoted to the cordial support of the measures of the administration or of the democratic party. Many of the men who claim to be leaders of the party, and who resent any complaint against their waywardness with vindictive and implacable anger, will be found, on examination of the journals, to have voted almost uniformly with the black-republican and know-nothing opponents of the party to which they profess allegiance. Instead of receiving a cordial support no administration has ever had to withstand so many assaults from an opposition House as the present democratic administration has had to withstand from a democratic House; and it is a remarkable fact, that every assault that has been made upon the administration by the present Congress, though seconded, of course, by the opposition, has been instigated, directed, and stimulated by democratic members.

"We believe it is a fact that no measure of the democratic party or administration has passed the present Congress by a majority of democratic votes; but that every measure that has become a law has become so by the liberality of members belonging to one branch or other of the opposition. All the efforts to embarrass the action of the party on public measures, and to discredit the administration with the country, have been originated by incendiary democrats, and merely seconded by the opposition.

"With reference to public affairs, we believe that no great measure of policy has distinguished the action of the present Congress. The Kansas measure was only a prodigious effort to compose an exhausted and spent quarrel. Congress met under circumstances that admitted of the speedy settlement of that question. This Gordian knot of our political policy might have been cut in the first month of the session, and the *coup de grace* given to a spectre that had haunted our politics for several years; but defection in the democratic ranks prevented the blow; and nearly the whole session was spent in a fruitless and exasperating discussion of a foregone and vanished issue. The refusal of the democratic majority to dispose of this issue at the beginning, imposed upon it the necessity of the prolonged struggle that ensued in the sequel, and the session was wasted upon a matter that might have been settled at the start almost without debate."

Surely the public will agree with us that it is high time such a mediocre set of players upon the public stage were dismissed, and men of capacity and reliability engaged in their places. In other words that it is time to dismiss the democratic party.

THE CANVASS.—As chroniclers of the progress of the present gubernatorial campaign, we note what the Wilmington Journal and Raleigh Standard state to be a new feature. They assert that Mr. McRae, in his speech at Oxford on the 14th, and at Roxborough on the 16th, "came out very decidedly and distinctly for letting out to contract the whole of the Western Extension at one time to the Tennessee line, and spending the four millions appropriated at once along the whole line, tunnel and all. He would favor an amendment of the charter, to allow of this."

The Journal says, "As the charter now stands, the road is to be built in sections, thus finishing up as it goes, and calling for the aid of the State only just so fast as private parties make up their third and fulfil the other prescribed conditions, which could not be done for years. But Mr. McRae, who inveighed so bitterly against taxes here in the East, is willing to anticipate expenditure, assume the burden of debts before we can be made liable for them, and, more unstatesmanlike still, he is willing to spend all the appropriation to the Western extension at once on all parts of the line, in such a way that unless every mile is completed, all will be lost, and he will give nothing additional for completion in any event!"

The Standard is in favor of this immediate appropriation of the four millions, and is therefore not so much horrified as the Journal.

We are happy to learn (says the Journal,) that the discussions progress quietly, and with nothing to disturb past friendship or renew recent excitements.

CANDIDATES.—George Green, Esq., for the Senate, Messrs. H. C. Jones and J. H. Bryan for the Commons, are the Democratic nominees in Craven County.

W. P. Ward, Esq., is the Democratic nominee for the Senate in Carteret and Jones. W. A. Cox, Esq., the Democratic candidate for the Commons in Jones.

Thomas I. Faison, Esq., we hear, is a candidate for the Senate in Sampson County. Mr. Faison is a Democrat, and represented Sampson in the Senate in 1854-55.

Dr. J. G. Ramsay is the American Whig candidate for the Senate in Rowan and Davie. Col. Samuel Taylor is the candidate of the same party for the Commons in Davie County.

FINE TIMES IN NASH.—The democracy are having a rare time of it in Nash county, that place where "democracy is the thing that thrives." They have out two sets of democratic candidates, a distribution set and an anti-distribution set. From an article in the Wilson Ledger we learn that "Mr. Battle was quite rash on Mr. Taylor," his opponent, making "many base charges" against him; that "Mr. Taylor was quite sick and feeble from an attack of bowel disease." "He charged Battle with threatening to spring a leak in his only brother, and called upon him (Battle) to give that leak to himself instead of his brother." What this may mean we know not. They have a dialect of their own in Nash. After that, a communication in the Ledger was discussed. "Mr. Battle charged the author with a lie," and the Hon. A. H. Arrington said "he was not in the habit of swearing but the author of that piece was a d——d liar."

MR. CLINGMAN'S DISTRICT.—David Coleman, Esq., Democrat, has withdrawn from the canvass for Congress in Clingman's district, and W. W. Avery, Esq., is the only Democratic candidate now in the field. General Jones, of Rutherford, and Z. B. Vance, Esq., of Asheville, are both running on the opposition side.

VACANCIES ON THE BENCH.—Hon Samuel J. Person, of Wilmington, says the Standard, has sent to Gov. Bragg his resignation as a Judge of the Superior Courts. Gov. Bragg has summoned the Council of State to meet in Raleigh on July 28th, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Judges Person and Ellis. Judge Person, it is stated, intends to resume the practice of Law.

Here are two good openings for enterprising young men; *provided* they are Democrats.

HON. WARREN WINSLOW.—The Washington Correspondent of the Standard says that the mission to Sardinia has been tendered by the President to Gov. Winslow, who holds the matter under consideration. J. M. Daniel, Esq., of Virginia, is the present incumbent.

Here, probably, is another opening for an enterprising young man.

Mr. Winslow arrived here this morning.

MILITARY ELECTION.—Maj. Walter Draughon, of the Fayetteville Independent Company, has been elected Brigadier General. The following is the vote:—

| | Draughon. | Spears. | Richardson. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cumberland, | 36 | 3 | 00 |
| Moore, | 3 | 8 | 00 |
| Bladen, | 1 | 00 | 12 |
| Columbus, | 00 | 5 | 3 |
| Harnett, | 2 | 12 | 00 |
| Sampson, | 11 | 3 | 00 |
| | 53 | 81 | 15 |

RANDOLPH CROPS—THE WESTERN RAILROAD.

*Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated*

NEW MARKET, Randolph Co., June 22, 1858.

*Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:*—From my own observation and enquiry, I have come to the conclusion that the wheat crop is a full average one in our part of the country. It is now nearly all cut, in this vicinity, and if the weather—now fine for housing—continues so a few days, all will be safely put up. The oat crop will be a short one. Corn is small for the season; but the weather has been so favorable for cultivation, that the farmers have been able to keep their crops in good condition, and it is now growing well, and if the balance of the season should be favorable, there will doubtless be a heavy crop. Thus we have the cheering prospect of being sellers instead of buyers the coming year, and if we will not buy too much may bring the balance of trade in our favor.

I am gratified to learn from yesterday's Observer that you will soon have the iron horse snorting on the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road. Push it along. When it comes within our reach, we will take hold and do all we can in Randolph. It is true we have but little money; but we have that which is equivalent, which is labor. It is to be hoped that the State will in some way lend or give its aid to the Road, by which we may be able to build up a home market at Fayetteville; also to help to build up Wilmington *whether she will or not.*

*Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated*

TROY, N. C., June 21st, 1858.

*Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:*—GENTLEMEN:—I have noticed the contents of a letter published in your paper some two or three weeks since, written it seems by a counterfeiter of silver, and addressed to a Post Master in some county adjoining yours, proposing to furnish him with his silver at the rate of two dollars for one. That was a bold letter, and I might add a liberal bid to come from a scoundrel. This scoundrel no doubt has long since come to the conclusion that his silver is as good as ours, while we all take it and pass it and no one says arrest the offender. It is said there is a difference: the counterfeit pieces are said to be marked with the letter o or a round ring. I see this mark on a great many pieces, nearly or quite on one half of all the silver in circulation in this section. The mark is small and can be found on the halves and quarters under the eagle, and on the dimes under the word dime. I have not noticed any dollar pieces marked, but suppose they are. There is also a slight difference in the size of the rims; it is larger on the marked pieces, particularly on the dimes. Now if these marked pieces are really counterfeit, it should be known at once, and steps should be taken to stop their circulation. If they are not counterfeit it should be known, for some are refusing to take them now. We have no reliable evidence, for we can not tell for certain that they are counterfeit by looking at them or ringing them.

If it is found to be a fact that these marked pieces are counterfeit, it will open the chest of many a miser who has been hoarding it up for a number of years.

It is said that this skillful artificer in metals lives up in the mountains in this State.

The pieces marked with an o under the eagle of the halves and quarters, and under the word dime, of coins of that denomination, are as good as any. The o merely means to designate pieces which were coined at New Orleans; as the letter c, in the same locality, designates pieces coined at Charlotte.

There are gold pieces also marked in the same way. They are good, unless base metal can be detected by the weight, or the ring, or more certain still, by the application of acids.

The man who proposes to sell bogus gold and silver at half price does not live in this State, but in Albany, N. Y.—OBSERVER.

SALE OF BANK STOCK.—At a sale yesterday, by John H. Cook, Esq., Auctioneer, 20 shares of Bank of Clarendon stock sold at $56 75 per share of $50, dividend on. And 69 shares of Bank of Fayetteville were sold, also dividend on, as follows: 5 at $64 50, 6 at $63 75, 5 at $62 75, 10 at $62 25, 10 at $61 75, and 33 at $61 50, per share of $50.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Charlotte has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

STATE BONDS.—We note sales of North Carolina Bonds in New York on Monday at 98; Virginia at 96; Georgia 96; Tennessee 93¼; Missouri 83¾.

COTTON BLOOMS.—Isham A. Dumas, Esq., of Richmond County, has sent us several cotton blooms, gathered on his plantation on the 15th inst.—the first we have seen or heard of in this State.

Mr. Dumas writes us that the crops in that section are looking quite well, though Corn is somewhat small. Cotton, he says, is at least ten days ahead of last year's crop.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—2,968,852 bales, against 2,867,908 bales last year—increase, 100,944 bales.

HAIL STORM.—We learn that on Sunday afternoon last a severe hail storm passed over a portion of this County, on the East side of Cape Fear. It was accompanied by heavy rain and wind, and lasted for half an hour, doing considerable damage to the fruit trees and gardens.

TART.—David Coleman, Esq., who has withdrawn from the canvass in the Mountain District, on account of know-nothing opposition strong enough to succeed with the Democratic vote divided between himself and Mr. Avery, hits the latter some hard licks in his withdrawal address. The hardest—"There is no probability that Mr. Avery will cease to be a candidate in any event. A sacrifice of self for principle is necessary."

EFFECTIVE EULOGIST.—A Mr. L. N. B. (Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, we believe it is) Battle is a candidate for the Legislature in Nash. A correspondent of the Standard wishes to know whether he is "the man that was in the Sinate last seshun and delivered a ulogy on Dr Jeffreys? It seems to me sich a ulogy as that would deter enny other member from dyin' while Battle was a member."

DOUGLAS AND HIS FRIENDS.—A few weeks ago and there was no worse mortal, in the eyes of the go-it-blind Lecompton friends of the Administration, than Senator Douglas. He was a traitor, and he was a black republican. Strange as it may seem, the Administration organs, even in the South, where no mercy was shown to an anti-Lecomptonite, are busily engaged in endeavoring to coax Douglas and his friends back into the camp which he was charged with having betrayed. And the reason given is honest, if nothing else about it is, viz: that the democratic "party CANNOT AFFORD TO LOP OFF THE FRIENDS OF DOUGLAS."

Now is not that a notable reason for again taking in this black republican traitor? Yes, and with the same facility they will make Douglas President, (if they can't help it,) with all his hostility to that "great Southern measure," as the party called it.

A CALIFORNIA SENATOR'S SPEECH.—A loaferish rowdy of New York, who went out to California with a regiment of volunteers, "Dave Broderick" by name, turned up in the U. S. Senate a year or two ago. He is one of the Union's little great members, neither leader nor follower. A few weeks ago he delivered a speech in the Senate on some subject, which, as he had not been much given to letters, excited no little amusement among his acquaintances in California. The Sacramento Mercury speaks of it as follows:—

We have received from Mr. Broderick a copy of the speech written for him by Mr. Wilkes, and shall have something to say about it hereafter. We are told that Wilkes wrote the whole speech, poetry and all, for two bits. We expect Dave had an awful time delivering it. Just think of Dave Broderick making a long speech in the Senate, and quoting poetry! How we should like to have heard it, particularly the poetry part.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHNS, N. B. June 21.

The Cunard steamship *Persia* was boarded off Cape Race Saturday night by the steam yacht of the Associated Press. The *Persia* brings advices to the 12th inst.

Later Indian news states that the British have gained entire possession of Rohilcund.

The Atlantic telegraph fleet had started.

Continental news unimportant.

COMMERCIAL.

*Liverpool,* June 12.—Cotton declined ⅛ a ¼—lower qualities most. Orleans fair 7⅛; middling 6¾. Stock in port 633,000 bales including 582,000 American. Manchester advices unfavorable. The weather is favorable for the crops. Flour quiet. Wheat dull. Corn quiet. Rice steady. Rosin dull at 4s. Spirits turpentine dull at 47s. Consols 95¾ for money; 96 on account. Bullion decreased £123,000.

WASHINGTON, June 22d.

*Friendly Sentiments of England to this Country.*—Advices by the *Vanderbilt,* received here, reiterate the friendly sentiments of England towards America.

They mention the fact of the prompt issuance of orders for a discontinuance of the visits by British cruisers to our vessels.

Great Britain does not insist upon the right of search, but as both nations are solicitous to put an end to the Slave Trade, she desires a mutual understanding or arrangement as to the proper and most acceptable means of ascertaining the character of suspected slavers.

The general tenor of the despatches is far from being unsatisfactory to the Administration.

WASHINGTON, June 22.

*Affairs in Utah.*—The Cabinet to-day considered Utah matters, which are exceedingly complicated. Much anxiety is felt for further intelligence from that quarter. According to present indications, all the troops now on their way to Utah, will continue their march.

*The Remains of Dr. Mitchell.*—On Monday last the remains of Dr. Elisha Mitchell, who was killed on the Black Mountain about a year since, were disinterred from their resting place in the Presbyterian grave yard in this town, and on Tuesday conveyed to the Black Mountain, where they were on yesterday consigned to their final resting place on the highest point of land in the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains.

A numerous cavalcade of citizens accompanied the remains. At 12 o'clock, yesterday, on the Mountain, a funeral Oration was delivered by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tennessee.

Hon. David L Swain, the distinguished President of our State University, has been in town several days, and participated in the solemn ceremonies of the occasion.—*Asheville News.*

The Catalogue of the Clinton Female Institute for Four Sessions of the years 1856-'57-'58, has just been published. From it we are pleased to learn that the Institute is in a flourishing condition and receiving that support which the zealous exertions of the Trustees, Principal, and Assistant Professors have fairly earned for it.

The village of Clinton is one of the healthiest and most pleasant in the State. The buildings are large and convenient—the course of instruction thorough, and everything considered, the prices are moderate. L. C. Graves, A. M., is the Principal.—*Wilmington Journal.*

*Davidson College.*—The Corner Stone of the new building will be laid at Davidson College, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the 14th of July. An address will be delivered on the occasion by Victor Barringer, Esq., of Concord.

*Specimens of Wheat and Oats.*—Mr. John C. Miller left at our office, on Tuesday last, a bunch of wheat, drawn up by the roots, consisting of 103 stalks, with bearing heads on each. They were all the product of one grain. The increase cannot be less than 2000. He also left a bunch of oats, consisting of 110 stalks, the product of one grain, showing an increase of between four and five thousand.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

"DEATH SITS EVERY DAY."—Many years ago, when a bill for the relief of an aged officer was under consideration in the Senate, a member who wished it set aside, suggested that it could well be postponed—"Congress sat every year." Mr. Fromentin, a Frenchman, a Senator of Louisiana, who advocated the bill, pointed energetically to the venerable petitioner, conspicuous in the lobby, and exclaimed—"Yes, Mr. Speaker, Congress sits every year, but *Death sits every day*—look!"

## THE COTTON CROP.

From the N. O. Picayune, 10th instant.

The period of blooming this year may be set down about the 1st to the 3d of June. Last year this point was not reached until the 24th, so that we are full three weeks ahead. We subjoin the dates of blooming, and the earliest fall frosts for the last eighteen years:

| Years. | Blooms. | Earliest fall frost. | Crop. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1840 | June 6 | October 25 | 1,634,000 |
| 1841 | June 10 | October 23 | 1,683,000 |
| 1842 | May 17 | October 26 | 2,378,000 |
| 1843 | June 9 | October 28 | 2,030,000 |
| 1844 | May 25 | October 19 | 2,394,000 |
| 1845 | May 30 | October 12 | 2,100,000 |
| 1846 | June 10 | October 19 | 1,778,000 |
| 1847 | May 30 | Novem. 19 | 2,347,000 |
| 1848 | June 1 | Novem. 20 | 2,728,000 |
| 1849 | June 6 | Novem. 8 | 2,096,000 |
| 1850 | June 24 | October 26 | 2,355,000 |
| 1851 | June 6 | Novem. 6 | 3,015,000 |
| 1852 | June 3 | Novem. 7 | 3,262,000 |
| 1853 | June 10 | October 25 | 2,930,000 |
| 1854 | June 12 | Novem. 5 | 2,847,000 |
| 1855 | May 30 | October 25 | 3,527,000 |
| 1856 | June 4 | October 16 | 2,940,000 |
| 1857 | June 24 | Novem. 20 est'd | 3,075,000 |
| 1858 | June 1 | | |

This table discloses that notwithstanding the very late blooming last year, the crop was singularly favored by the lateness of the fall, as frost held off until the 20th of November, which is far in excess of the ordinary average. A killing frost usually takes place between the 20th and 25th of October, so that if there be no exception to this rule next fall the growing season will not virtually be longer than was the case last year. We have no idea of broaching the topic of growth in advance of the vicissitudes to which this plant is yet exposed; but the table above is interesting, as going to show that this has not been the earliest season on record, as some people assert.

### WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE PEACHES?

This is an inquiry discussed by some of the newspapers, which represent the peach crop throughout the South to be unusually large and abundant. We should think that the prices paid by housekeepers for *dried* or *preserved* peaches ought to suggest a ready answer. The peach crop, however large, ought no more to be wasted than the cotton or corn crop in seasons of abundant yield; nor is there less *profit* in its preservation than in that of any other crop. Cultivating, picking and ginning cotton at 10 cents per pound is rather a more laborious and expensive operation than gathering and drying peaches at about the same price by weight—for this is nearly the price per pound paid for dried peaches at the South.

The preparation of the fruit in this way is a tedious process by the paring system, but the labor is not so great, nor the progress slower, than the preparation of cotton for market. And a correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* furnishes a very simple recipe for dispensing with the paring, which, if effectual, is certainly interesting to farmers. A trial will at least cost nothing, and its success will afford remunerative employment to a number of hands on nearly every farm, unsuited to its more laborious duties. We copy it below, and invite for it an extensive trial:

*A New Plan of Drying Peaches.—Messrs. Eds:* As the *furze* which covers the peach is very objectionable in drying them with it on, and as peeling them for drying is a tedious process and causes the loss of much of the sweetest and best of the fruit, a plan which will obviate both these objections and give us the dried fruit as good as if peeled, and in fact even better, is a desideratum, the supplying of which would be very acceptable to all who are in the habit of drying this excellent and desirable fruit for the table use. A lady friend of the writer has found it out, and communicated it to him, and he will here describe it.

Make a tolerably strong *ley* with wood ashes, by boiling them in water—letting it stand, after being boiled sufficiently, until the ashes settle to the bottom, when pour off the ley. Then put the peaches to be dried in this, *warm*, but not hot enough to cook them any; and rub them in it awhile. Then take them out and wash them in clear cold water. This process will take all the furze entirely off, and leaves them as slick and smooth as nectarines, with nothing but a thin skin on them. Then cut off and dry as usual. Peaches dried in this way will be found to be very sweet, and have all the advantages of not losing any by the usual process of peeling—as the sweetest part of the fruit is generally that next the peeling. We have eaten pastry made from such peaches, and can speak from experience.

Henry co., Tenn., April 28. J. R. H.

WESTERN CROPS.—The crops out West are supposed to have been ruined by the great floods. On the contrary, the New York Commercial publishes the following letter from a Cincinnati house to one of the principal firms in New York:—

"The alarm as to short crops in the West has in a great measure subsided. *The crisis is past and the worst fears are over.* The wheat crop will be a good one in Ohio and the adjoining states. Our friends in Michigan say that their state has never produced so large a crop of wheat, so good in quality. The hay and oat crop will be very large, and as to the corn crop, a failure in this has never been known in the history of this country; a half crop will be quite as much as we shall want this year. Most of the uplands have been planted and will yield well. The Scioto valley, which is a great corn producing country, was not planted last year until the 10th July, and yet a very large crop was gathered. Three-fourths of the crop of Indiana was not planted until after the 20th of June. The feeling is general that the crop in the West will be abundant, notwithstanding the croakers. But we confess that for a while we did feel that the "windows of the heavens" had been opened upon us, and no ark built, no cattle driven in."

*Printing on Both Sides at Once.*—An extra of the New York Sun, an experimental number, has just been issued from the Sun office, printed on both sides at once. The Sun says the invention by which this marvel was achieved, has been patented by M. S. Beach, and consists of an improvement on Hoe's "last fast," by which the second form takes the place of the balance weight, on the type drum. The sheet, after being printed on one side, in the usual way, is immediately drawn back and printed on the other side, from this second form. One special advantage gained is in thus drawing back the sheet without checking or changing the ordinary motion of any part of the press. The speed of the press thus remains undiminished, while the amount of work done by it is doubled. Some time ago Mr. Beach offered a prize of $10,000 to any person who would invent a press to print both sides at once, together with some other improvements connected with a printing apparatus, and, strange to say, he is the first man to claim the reward for having invented the press to do it on.

*A Bible Expounded.*—Among the numerous copies of the Bible in the American Bible Society's Library at New York is the one used by the preachers of an African church in that city. This volume presents a very dilapidated appearance: it is literally worn to shreds by the blows which those fervid and sable divines have inflicted on its covers. The cause of this phenomenon is wittily chronicled in the following language, which is inscribed on the title page: "This is the Bible from which the pure Word was literally expounded by our colored brethren in —— street."

From the Cleveland Herald of June 15.

## TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

We yesterday learned the denouement of a painful story equal to the most thrilling romance in interest, but with the circumstances and actors of which we were personally well acquainted.

Some twelve years ago, two young men, named Clyma and Paull, lived in a small village not far from the sea coast in the extreme West of England. Both were miners and worked in the same tin mine near the village. Both paid their addresses to the same maiden though not with equal success. Clyma prospered so well in his suit that a day was appointed for the nuptials, and in due course the banns of marriage were asked in the village church on the three Sundays prescribed by the English canon law. Before the second Sunday came round, the rivals met at a wrestling match in the village, and it chanced that the turn came for them to wrestle together. Paull was excited and endeavored strenuously to give his successful rival in love a "wicked fall," but his eagerness worked his defeat. He was thrown to the ground amid the shouts of the villagers. On springing to his feet he swore that he would be revenged, and that Clyma should never marry his intended bride. From that day he took to drinking deeply, and was fierce in his imprecations on his rival.

The day before that fixed for the marriage, Paull told all his acquaintances that he would be at the wedding and would find means to prevent its taking place. Knowing his determined character, Clyma appeared alarmed at the threat, and got some friends to intercede with Paull, but in vain.

Late that night, Clyma left the house of his intended bride for his own cottage. The way lay across a patch of barren moor, where there were several open mine shafts, which had been deserted, and the bottoms of whose black depths were now covered with several fathoms of water. About the same hour Paull was seen crossing to the same patch of moor from another direction. A miner, who passed a little later toward the mine where he worked—it being his turn for night work—averred the next day that he heard a noise as if of a dispute and scuffle, but it was too dark to distinguish any one.

The marriage was to take place at eleven o'clock in the morning at the village church. Long before that hour the village was the scene of great excitement. The hat and neckerchief of Paull—the latter torn and bloody—had been found near the deepest of the abandoned pit-shafts, and of Paull himself nothing could be found, nor had he been seen since he went toward the moor on the preceding night. The ground where the articles had been found bore traces of a scuffle having taken place, and to crown the whole, two buttons, recognized as belonging to Clyma's coat, were discovered among the earth and stones. To these ominous facts Clyma could only reply that he had met Paull at the place mentioned during the night: that high words were followed by a scuffle; and that he had beaten Paull, who retired cursing him. This account was not considered satisfactory, and Clyma was taken into custody to await further developments. Several days passed away; an examination was made of the pit and the surrounding locality, but no trace could be found of the body. It was argued, however, that if a stone were attached to the body before it was thrown into the pit, so as to sink it, there would be no probability of its ever being found. After several examinations before a magistrate the accused was released from custody, but only to be shunned as a murderer by the whole community. In the meantime the intended bride became sick through excitement; a violent fever was succeeded by a wasting illness, and, after lingering some months, she died of a broken heart. These accumulated ills were too much for the unhappy object of general suspicion, and in less than twelve months after what should have been his wedding day, he became the inmate of an insane asylum, where he still remains a hopeless lunatic.

Among the relatives of Clyma was a sister, married to a farmer who, two or three years after the unhappy occurrences related above, removed to this country and settled down on a farm in Northern Illinois. About ten days since, this sister, whilst about taking the cars in Chicago for her home, suddenly encountered the supposed murdered man! Her excitement was intense. Drawing him on one side, she made herself known to Paull, and was immediately recognized by him. The explanation given by him of his disappearance, was, that he had met Clyma on the eventful night with the purpose of beating and disfiguring him so that he could not be married on the succeeding day, but that his rival was more than a match for him. Burning with rage at his discomfiture, he had rushed off without knowing or caring what became of himself, and, on reaching the beach, had taken an old leaky boat and pulled directly out to sea. Next morning, when the boat was nearly sinking, he was picked up by an outward bound ship, which took him to New Orleans. Since then, he had resided several years in California and in the United States, had become moderately rich, and was now on his way to his native home, with which he had maintained no communication since his abrupt departure. On learning the sad events which had occurred in the mean time he immediately accompanied the sister to her home in Illinois, and, after the necessary arrangements were made, he started with her for England, in order to repair, as far as possible, the mischief which had been done. They passed through Cleveland last evening on their way East, and, happening accidentally to meet them at the depot, we learned the sequel to the sad story, with the earlier portions of which we were already well acquainted.

*Return After Forty-Six Years' Absence.*—The Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald* says that the old residents of the first ward were not a little surprised on Thursday last, by the advent in their midst of Mr. Peter Fudge, after an absence of forty-six years. It was supposed that he had long been an inhabitant of the spiritual spheres. In 1812, Mr. Fudge sailed from Newburyport in a ship belonging to the late Moses Brown, since which time no tidings were had of him until his return. His wife was married twice after his departure, and died several years ago.

*The Oldest Inhabitant.*—A common land tortoise was recently found on the farm of Mr. L. L. Combs, near Freehold, New Jersey, marked with the initials of Thos. Taylor, a former owner of the farm, 1775. He was found in 1833, again in 1846, and in 1856; each time at nearly the same place. He is known to be over twenty-five years old, and no doubt is entertained of the accuracy of the older date, which would make him over 83 years of age. Quite a respectable longevity.

*Windfall.*—The origin of this term is said to be the following: Some of the nobility of England, by the tenure of their estates, were forbidden felling any of the trees upon them, the timber being reserved for the use of the royal navy. Such trees as fell without cutting were the property of the occupant. A tornado, therefore, was a perfect God-send, in every sense of the term, to those who had the occupancy of extensive forests; and the "windfall" was sometimes of very great value.

*Precocious Pullets.*—Mr. Geo. Watt exhibited to the Richmond *Whig* on Monday a couple of diminutive eggs which had been laid, on Saturday, by a pullet *hatched* last spring!

## ARKANSAS CROPS AND POLITICS

*Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated*

WASHINGTON, Arkansas, June 12, 1858.

*Messrs. Editors:*—Having pretty well concluded our annual warfare with grass and weeds, and gotten our crops smartly forward, I have determined to give you a letter before whortleberries come on, lest despite their wholesome effects, we be eaten up by those inordinate gluttons—the seed ticks—and you hear from us no more till pumpkin time.

Since last July we have had constant and heavy rains, intefering seriously with cotton picking, causing our creeks and rivers to overflow, and affording longer and better navigation than we have had for many years before. The winter has been quite mild, and having passed without any freezes, leaves those who are in the habit of luxuriating on ice, without a single lump to cool their fevers or their juleps.

The excessive rains have continued up to the present, causing great trouble in crop pitching, and doing great damage to small grain. Wheat was cut from 15th to 25th of May, and was very good, though nothing like a supply for the country. Corn is very fine on rolling lands, and is now being worked for the last time; but on flat or bottom lands, is either hopelessly lost or disputing height with weeds and burrs. Oats though very pretty at first, have given way under repeated drenchings, and are now eaten up with rust, an anomaly in Arkansas farming, at least in the Red River region. Cotton has just been brought to a stand, and though generally very foul, is yet promising for this season of the year. Fruit of all kinds is very abundant, trees overloaded, and the prospect for mast excellent.

Our section of the State is still filling up with good settlers, mostly from North and South Carolina; and I was delighted a few weeks since to welcome to my house, our esteemed friend of Deep River, Evander McIver. I would not *endeavor* to rob your portion of the State of a man so worthy and substantial, but if he should determine to desert you on his own judgment, we will be most happy to receive such a citizen amongst us.

Political matters are here, as with you, all on one side, and would be quite uninteresting but for a show of discontent in the distribution of spoils. Col. E. A. Warren, who by his imbecile course in Congress, has set Arkansas back ten years in national estimation, has returned home and undertaken a campaign against his party for throwing him overboard. They have given him the euphonius title of the "original whang-doodle orator," which I think his recent speech in Congress fully justifies. Col. Rust, a former representative, has been nominated in his stead, and from his remark in convention that "his head, his heart and his arm were all for the South," we may make the inference that he intends caning Greely or some one else again, should occasion seem to require.

I was pained a few days since to learn, that a young man representing himself as the son of a deceased Judge of N. C., noted for goodness and ability, was lodged in our county jail, charged with the committal of a grave offence against the peace and dignity of the State. He is a man of fine address, sprightly mind, and shows that he has had advantages of birth and education, though plainly to no purpose. From such melancholy examples as this, how careful should parents be to prevent their sons from small beginnings in wickedness, lest what they regard as the natural effervescence of youth, in manhood should exhibit itself in the despicable colors of dishonesty and villainy.

Your friend, truly, W. M. C.

LOSS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA.—"*Shove her up, boys, for we are scarcely stemming the current.*"—These were the words of command given by the engineer to the fireman of the Pennsylvania about one minute before her boiler exploded, causing the death of about one hundred persons. The steamer Pennsylvania left New Orleans on the 9th instant, for St. Louis, and at six o'clock on the morning of the 13th (Sunday) she was about seventy miles below Memphis, having then on board 450 souls. At that hour the engineer came round and addressed to the firemen the language quoted above; and just as they had begun to put on additional wood the explosion occurred. Nearly all the cabin passengers were in their state-rooms, and the cabin was torn to pieces forward of the wheel house. Fire did not break out at first, but when it did the flames, owing to some combustible fluid in the hold, almost instantly enveloped the whole boat. Those of the passengers and crew who had not been killed or entirely disabled by the explosion jumped from the burning steamer upon a wood-boat which had been brought alongside from the shore. The full account of the catastrophe discloses the most dreadful details. A gentleman and his wife were burnt alive in the cabin, the ruins having fallen upon them, with a boiler on top of the fragments. A Catholic priest was so scorched and scalded that he looked like a negro, and his lower extremities were literally boiled. A tall gambler from Texas was among the lost. Many of the deck passengers lost their lives by delaying to leave the boat until they had tried to pick out their baggage. The cabin passengers who escaped made no attempt to secure their effects. Not one half of the badly wounded left at the hospital at Memphis could recover. The scenes on board the rescuing steamers were appalling. Scattered around, writhing in agony, were the dying, lying side by side with the dead. There was a French opera troupe on board, and most of the male members were killed. Nearly all the deck hands were killed or missing. The captain was the only officer that was neither killed nor wounded. Only one fireman was saved. The engineers and pilot all killed or missing. The Pennsylvania drifted down about two miles and a half, where, being stopped by tow-head, she speedily burnt to the water's edge.

*An Awful Death on the Pennsylvania.*—A gentleman and his wife, who occupied a room forward of the cabin division, died most horribly, having been burned alive. In the fall of the rubbish caused by the explosion they were caught under a heap of ruins of the fallen rooms and a boiler fell on that. He implored the others to extricate them, and offered all he was worth. The attempt was made, but it was impossible to save them, as the boat was then on fire.

*Asylum for Drunkards.*—The New York State Inebriate Asylum is a fixed fact. The excavation will be commenced this week, and has been contracted for. The corner stone will be laid in October, soon after the basement of the building is completed. It is the intention of the Board of Directors to expend the money as fast as the subscriptions are paid in. These now amount to $50,000, and $100,000 will complete the institution.—*N. Y. Express.*

*Heavy Loss.*—It is estimated that the loss throughout the country by the floods this spring, will not fall short of $25,000,000; but that this will be partially compensated by the increased fertility of the submerged cotton lands, and the enhanced price of corn and grain in the West.

*High Prices for Tobacco.*—At Lynchburg, Va., a few days ago, one hogshead, raised by Dr. Reid, of Roanoke, brought the enormous price of $120 per hundred. Others sold at $77, $45, &c.

## THE NEWS FROM INDIA.

The capture of Bareilly by Sir Colin Campbell, the evacuation of Rohilcund by the rebels, and the gradual restoration of tranquility in Oude, were the leading features of the latest news from the seat of war in India, and constitute a report of successes on the part of the British hardly second in importance to that which announced the fall of Delhi or Lucknow. These great exploits afford fresh proof of that patient endurance, pluck, and ardor which the British troops have displayed under all circumstances since the commencement of the rebellion in India; but they give no well grounded reason to hope that the war is drawing to a close. On the contrary, there is but too good reason to fear that the rebels, or a large portion of them, have crossed the Ganges and have effected their escape to Central India, where, if they succeed in insurrectionising the population, the war will assume far more menacing proportions than it has ever assumed since its first outbreak. The hot season has set in, and will seriously impede the movements of the British, and facilitate the plans of the enemy. Although, whenever engagements take place, the victory, with few exceptions, rests with the British, the rebels have a vast superiority in numbers, and their intimate knowledge of the bypaths and passes of the country, gives them a power to make a speedy and secure retreat, which the British troops have never been able to counteract. No sooner are the mutineers beaten in one quarter, than we find them springing up in another, and in apparently undiminished force, causing their gallant pursuers severe losses in men and money, if not from the shock of battle, from exhaustion in the pursuit.

It is evident, therefore, that the pacification of India is not so near at hand as was at one time supposed. All the efforts to concentrate the fire of the rebellion and then crush it out, have hitherto failed. The Bengal Hurkaru, a respectable journal, says that the "insurrection is by no means on the wane," and the Calcutta Englishman says that "the rebel forces are gradually becoming more dispersed all over the country, and that it will be necessary to hunt them down in every corner, a task of no small difficulty at a season when the thermometer, in the shade, ranges above one hundred degrees."

There are very few who doubt the ultimate establishment of British supremacy in India, but there is good reason to doubt that this feat of arms will be accomplished in a short space of time, or with a trifling sacrifice of human life. Before the dominion of Victoria is universally and effectually established, many a weary month of expensive and sanguinary war will probably elapse. For the success already obtained, Great Britain has paid a heavy price. Brilliant as are the victories which have been achieved at Delhi, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Jhansi, they have been purchased at the cost of the lives of Lawrence, Barnard, Nicholson, Reid, Havelock, and thousands of other brave men; and among the many who have fallen, there is none whose loss his country has more reason to deplore than the youthful and gallant Sir William Peel, one of the brightest and most promising of British seamen.—*Jour. of Com.*

*The Atlantic Telegraph Fleet.*—The Atlantic Telegraph fleet sailed from Plymouth (England) on the 10th of June for their rendezvous in the ocean, where they are to commence paying out the cable. As the Agamemnon and the Niagara were only able to take in a limited quantity of coal, and as it is desired to have as much coal as possible on board when they commence to lay the cable, sailing power was to be chiefly relied upon on the passage to mid-ocean. It was calculated that the vessels would arrive at the centre by the 20th of June, when the splice would be made as soon after as the weather would permit; the Niagara and Gorgon sailing for Newfoundland, and the Agamemnon and Valorous for Ireland. The British steamer Porcupine sailed from England on the 3d for St. Johns, Newfoundland, where she will coal and proceed at once to the mouth of Trinity Bay, and there await the arrival of the Niagara and her consort.

*Mirage on the Patapsco.*—The regular meteorological phenomenon of a mirage on the Patapsco river was witnessed a few mornings since by a number of persons at Canton. The atmosphere was so light that Hawkins's point, at a distance of six miles, seemed to loom far above its real position, and the small fishing boats around the shore were plainly seen. It is rare that a mirage is noticed in this latitude, though it is more common on the northern lakes, when the atmosphere becomes so clear that objects may be seen for a distance of twenty miles with the naked eye. The phenomenon is most common on sandy plains, when the illusion of the optics presents the scene as a vast body of water, or elevated objects. In a dense atmosphere it never exists, and that observed at Hawkins's point was doubtles caused by the clear and warm weather which has now continued for more than a week.—*Balt. Sun.*

*A Good Story.*—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Mercury tells the following story: Two or three years ago the railway lines between Albany and Buffalo were consolidated, under the title of the New York Central. Thurlow Weed, of the Albany Evening Journal, engineered the matter through the legislature, and for this service was to receive the handsome sum of $8,000, of which Erastus Corning was to furnish $4,000, and Dean Richmond $4,000. The plan succeeded, and the money was paid over. But as Mr. Weed did'nt think it would look well to have the stock stand in his own name, he made it over to an old and particular friend of his—Mr. McIntosh—who had made money as a railroad contractor. It was understood between the parties that McIntosh was to hold the stock, and then quietly make it over to Weed. But unluckily, McIntosh died, and forgot to leave a will. So the administrators, in making up the account of the assets, stumbled upon the certificates for this $8,000, and put them down to McIntosh's credit, supposing of course, they were his. The debts were paid, and a handsome balance was left for the widow, the attractive Mrs. McIntosh, who was married a few weeks ago to Mr. ex-President Fillmore. Thurlow's eight thousand dollars went along with the widow into the arms of the man whom Thurlow hates probably as badly as one man can hate another. For a politico-scandalous yarn this is not bad and makes fun.

*Solvency vs. Insolvency.*—Such is the pernicious influence of the unsound monetary system in the United States, that the very rivers are imitating the example of the inhabitants, and breaking their banks in all directions. The last news was that the Mississippi had set up such a run on its banks that they had given way under the pressure, and the consequence has been the swallowing up of all the landed property within hundreds of miles. Financial doctors, who don't believe in specie payments, point with triumph to the case, as proving that the most extensive derangement of the currency is not only consistent with but may actually be caused by the too great solvency of the banks. *Punch.*

The Louisville Journal wickedly says that Cairo has more *floating population* than any town in Illinois.

Mirabeau said of a man who was as idle as he was corpulent, that his only use was to show how far the skin would stretch without bursting.

*From the Charleston Mercury.*

## FIRST BLOOD SHED FOR LIBERTY IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Among other arrogant assumptions as the North, we believe that the honor of having shed the first blood in defence of liberty and against British oppression, has always been claimed by the State of Massachusetts, and that she has always remained in undisputed possession of the honor. But the assumption is a false one, and to which she is not entitled. The first blood shed in defence of liberty and in opposing English oppression, was in the *South*. The State of North Carolina—the "old North State," and twin sister of South Carolina—is entitled to the honor. It was during the gubernatorial administration of the notorious Governor Tryon, the English Governor at the time, who built one of the most splendid palaces in either North or South America, at Newbern, N. C., with the proceeds of *taxes* imposed upon the people for the purpose, and to resist which taxation a portion of them rebelled, just as did the men of Massachusetts *afterwards*. It took place in the year 1771, and is narrated by Mr. Wheeler in his History of North Carolina. On the 16th of May, in that year, a battle was fought between the American and British forces, on the banks of the Alamance River, in what is known now as the county of that name, called the *Battle of Alamance*.

The American forces were called the "Regulators," from their efforts in endeavoring to bring about an equitable regulation of taxes and other oppressive matters. The American forces amounted to two thousand, and were headed by three men, named Husbands, Hunter and Butler; while the British forces, including militia called out by Tryon, amounted to upwards of eleven hundred, but had the advantage greatly in arms and discipline. As might have been expected, the Americans were defeated, after an action of two hours, with a loss of twenty dead and several wounded, while that of the royal forces, in killed, wounded and missing, was sixty-one. Mr. Wheeler says:

"Thus ended the battle of Alamance. Thus and here was the *first blood spilled* in these United States, in resistance to exactions of English rulers and oppressions by the English Government. 'The great Wolf of North Carolina' showed his bloodthirsty temper by acts of revenge, cruelty and barbarity. He hung Captain Tew the next day, without trial, on a tree."

It was in this case, as Byron truly says in one of his poems:

"For Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though sometimes lost, is ever won."

Thus we see that it was at the battle of *Alamance*, and not at Bunker Hill, that the first American blood was shed in the cause of liberty. "Honor to whom honor is due." J. R. H.

Near New Boston, Henry Co., Tenn., June 8, 1858.

*Good Proposal.*—The Bristol *News* proposes that a monument be erected to the memory of Evan Shelby—one of the commanding officers of the band of heroes who immortalized themselves at the battle of King's Mountain. His remains now lie beneath an iron slab in a private burying ground in Bristol. By erecting the monument the citizens will honor themselves in doing honor to the memory of a noble patriot and worthy man. Success to the undertaking!

*The War with England Mania.*—"Oh, it is beyond patience to read calmly the fierce exhortations of some of the stakeless editors, who, safe in some inland town, fulminate their empty threats against a powerful nation, and keep up the angry and hateful passions of their fellows. 'Let us go instantly to war,' writes one of these people, or else, 'in the name of all that is just and honorable, let us pull down the national ensign and clip the wings of the Western eagle!' Clip, rather, say we, the ears of an infuriated donkey, or, better still, tie a stone to his tail, which is the Chinese method of silencing such animals."

*Catholic Telegraph.*

*Old Subscribers.*—The Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday, says:

Judge Thomas Ruffin, of Graham, Alamance co., N. C., and Moses Tredway, of Hampden Sidney College, began their subscriptions May 9, 1804. Fifty-four years ago. They alone remain subscribers from the first issue of the paper.

J. Bragg, Esq., of Petersburg, Va., subscribed on the 11th August, 1807, and has therefore been on the books now nearly fifty-one years.

*Prenticiana.*—The Portland Advertiser says that Democratic leaders would gladly see the Republic perish to-morrow, if it would only bequeath them its money. It couldn't bequeath them much of that article just now. We once heard of an old fellow who, in his will gave seven silver spoons to his nephew and added, "the reason I don't give him the rest of the set is that the young rascal has already stolen them."

*"Button-holes on Both Sides."*—A gentleman of Charleston, who entertained a good deal of company at dinner, had a black as an attendant, who was a native of Africa, and never could be taught to hand things invariably to the left hand of the guests at table. At length his master thought of an infallible expedient to direct him, and as the coats were then worn in Charleston single-breasted, in the present Quaker fashion, he told him always to hand the plate to the button-hole side. Unfortunately, however, for the poor fellow, on the day after he had received this ingenious lesson, there was among the guests at dinner a foreign gentleman with a double-breasted coat, and he was for awhile completely at a stand. He looked first at one side of the gentleman's coat, then at the other, and finally, quite confounded at the outlandish make of the stranger's garments, he cast a despairing look at his master, and exclaiming, in a loud voice, "Button holes on both sides, massa!" handed the plate right over the gentleman's head.

*Medical Epitaphs.*—A prolonged medical statement of the disease of which the departed may chance to have died, is extremely popular. At Acton, in Cornwall, there is this account of how one Morton came by his end:

"Here lies entombed one Roger Morton,
Whose sudden death was early brought on:
Trying one day his corn to mow off,
The razor slipped and cut his toe off:
The toe, or rather what it grew to,
An inflammation quickly flew to:
The parts they took to mortifying,
And poor dear Roger took to dying."

And here is a still more entertaining one, upon a certain lady in Devonshire; singularly free from any nonsensical pretence or idle bravado:

"Here lies Betsey Cruden.
She would a leaf'd but she cooden.
'Twas na grief na sorrow as made she decay,
But this bad leg as carr'd she away."

Whenever I read (and it is often) of folks who were passionately desirous to leave this vale of tears, I shake my head, and quote the simple minded Betty: "For all this," says I, "they wood a leaf'd but they cooden."

*Music.*—Dr. Rhuders, physician, has set to music the palpitations and irregular beatings of the heart of a female who is a patient in the hospital at Upsal. "This disease, written in musical notes, with quavers, and semi-quavers, forms a kind of waltz, and is one of the greatest curiosities of pathological science."—*Swedish Paper.*

*Interesting from Gov. Cumming.*—A private letter from Gov. Cumming says that he opposed the Mormons going to Sonora, and confirms the statement that the Mormons were much divided into peace and war parties. It speaks of Young as a man of great perseverance, intellect and experience. All the Mormons fear him; many hate him on account of his favoring the peace policy.

Gov. Cumming plainly says that his chief control over the Mormons is exerted through Young. Should anything happen to thwart his efforts in endeavoring to avert the perils of a collision between the Army and the Mormons, the country may reasonably expect a guerilla war of several years duration, at the expense of many millions of dollars.

*Our Relations with England.*—The London journals by the Persia have little or nothing further to say of the aggressions upon our commerce in the Gulf. The recent conversations in Parliament seem to have produced a general conviction that the whole question would be amicably settled, and that, therefore, it might as well cease to be a current theme for newspaper comment.

*From Washington.*—The States asserts, with an air of authority, that the Government will send an armed force to Nicaragua, or make such display as will convince England and France that the way to our Pacific possessions is not to be troubled.

*Rumored Ministerial Appointment.*—It is rumored here that Judge Roosevelt of New York has been appointed Minister to England in place of Mr. Dallas.

*The Last Session.*—A Washington correspondent writes—

"Another such session as that which has just closed, and the lobby system in Congress is annihilated. Just think of it, not a solitary railroad grant! Not a single patent extension! Not one new mail steamer gratuity voted! Not one book ordered to be printed for the use of Congress! Nothing but desolation and blank dismay staring out of the eyes of the few vultures and cormorants who remained there to the last in the hopes of a little bit of a windfall in the closing hours of the session. But no windfall came, and, with lank carpet bags and long drawn faces, they at length yielded to destiny and helped to swell the ranks of the retreating army from this now deserted city."

*A Melancholy Picture.*—A few days ago the Richmond *Enquirer* commenced a long article with the following melancholy picture of the divisions existing in the Democratic party, and especially among the Democracy of Illinois.

"When we regard the present condition of the Democratic party, its divisions and dissensions, its intestine feuds and its sectional quarrels, to disguise our fears and apprehensions for the future would be folly in the extreme. In Illinois we find almost hopeless division; violent denunciation and opprobrious epithets, are applied by each section of the party to the other, and the virulence of the press indicates the violent antipathies of antagonistic parties rather than the friendly and accordant sympathies of papers in the fellowship of the same party. One is for Buchanan and another for Douglas, one for Lecompton and another for anti-Lecompton, and each denies to the other the very rights they demand for themselves. And thus, we fear, will be wasted away the main strength of the Northern Democracy upon a question involving no vital principle of party, but upon which the passions and prejudices of partizans have become violently arrayed.

"Victory is precarious in Illinois with the Democracy united, while hopeless and shameful defeat is certain in the present distracted condition of the party."

*Revolutionary Soldier Dead.*—The N. Y. Express records the death of Rev. Zachariah Greene, at Hempstead, L. I., on the 21st. He was a soldier of the Revolution in early life, and became a soldier of the Cross after the battles of his country were fought. He died at the age of 99.

*More Work for American Ship Builders.*—The Chilian Goverment having lost, within six months, four British steamers, which they had purchased for their navy, it is said, now intend to order some Yankee steamships, as there is but a single good ship in the Chilian navy.

*New Cotton.*—We have received a couple of well filled pods, from the plantation of Thomas Limehouse, Esq., of St. John's Parish, Colleton District.—*Chas. Courier.*

*Cholera.*—The Louisiana Courier of the 15th inst., notices the fact that the cholera prevails in many parts of Arkansas, and is making ravages over other Western States.

*Admission of the Jews.*—The London Times has reason to believe that a circular has been issued by Lord Derby to his supporters, stating the intention of the Government to offer no further opposition to the admission of Jews to Parliment.

*The Wine Culture in Europe.*—The French vineyards, the present season, are reported to be generally in good condition. It is officially computed that, within the territories of the Austrian empire, the wine of all kinds produced is upwards of five hundred millions of gallons; more than fifteen gallons for each man, woman and child of the population.

A Naples letter says: "An extraordinary catastrophe occurred here lately in one of the principal families of the city. The Marchesa Castelluccio took her three children, of whom the eldest is scarcely eight, to the Fiorentini theatre to see Alfieri's tragedy of *Orestes*, and the performance made a great impression on them. The next day, to amuse themselves, the children imitated the last scene, the eldest boy, taking a kitchen knife as a poniard, plunged it into his sister's throat, and inflicted so serious a wound that she died in a few minutes. He then wounded his younger brother dangerously, and afterward plunged the knife into his own breast near the heart, inflicting a very serious wound. At this moment the mother entered, and her despair at finding one child dead and the other two dangerously wounded may be imagined."

A Washington letter writer says: "There is a capital story in circulation here about that Indiana Congressman, Foley, upon whom so strong a *spell* was laid by his famous letter. One of the New York members said to him, 'Well, Foley, they rather had you in that letter, didn't they?' 'Yes,' said Foley, 'rather so. Well, I *writ* it, that's a fact; but they *mucilated* it most d——bly in publishing it!'


**Drugs, Chemicals, &c.**

**100** OZ. SULPH. QUININE;
Cod Liver Oil Jelly,—Valeniate;
Ammonia, Sulphate Cinchona;
Sulphate Quinidia, Padophyllin;
Leptandrin, Beeberina;
Iodide Potas. Extract Bark;
Syrup of the Phosphates, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

A very large assortment of TRUSSES. Just received by S. J. HINSDALE.

June 17. 20-itf

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 28, 1858.


*NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.*

*Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.*

THE LOCOMOTIVE IN OUR STREETS AT LAST!—On Friday afternoon last, the beautiful Locomotive "George McNeill," belonging to the "Western Rail Road," made its appearance in the streets of Fayetteville, where its hoarse whistle was welcomed by a great crowd, consisting mainly of Young America, but with a considerable infusion of the grave seniors of the town, and even a few ladies, who were not deterred by the rain which had been falling for two or three hours, from greeting with their smiles the long desired machine. Fortunately the rain ceased just as the train reached the centre of town, and so the Lafayette Saxe Horn Band, which was mounted on the Tender, had a fair opportunity to perform several National and other airs, in their best style.

The Locomotive moved over the track back and forth, in the most approved style, passing from the river to the Depot, about 2 miles, then back toward the river, and finally stopping at the Depot. The track is completed about 3 miles.

There was a general feeling of felicitation in all classes of society. A new impetus is thus given to the great work; and we doubt not that many a man who there witnessed the advent of the Locomotive, silently resolved in his heart that the work *shall* go on to completion,—State aid or no State aid. It *can* be done, if we all will it. It *must* be done, if we would be saved from insignificance and poverty as a community. It *will* be done.

CANDIDATES.—A democratic Convention in Forsyth county has nominated John Masten and Francis Fries, Esqrs., as candidates for the House of Commons. In the course of the discussions which preceded and followed the nomination, these gentlemen declared their sentiments on the subject of State aid to internal improvements. Mr. Masten had been in the last Legislature and voted against every thing, even a road from High Point to Salem. But, said he, if the State was to be utterly ruined in building Railroads, he would grab one hand, yes both, into the Treasury, and get a share of the plunder.

Mr. Fries, on the contrary, frankly avowed himself "in favor of State aid to the road from High Point to Salem, and for *other proper works* of improvement in the State at large. He was not for wild and reckless schemes involving the State in ruinous indebtedness. He believed the fears of Col. Marshall on this subject were imaginary, and trusted that this meeting would nominate men with sufficient capacity of mind to act with prudence and judgment on any and every measure which may be brought before the Legislature."

Mr. Fries also manfully and ably defended the purchase of the Raleigh and Gaston road by Gov. Graham, which had been assailed by Col. Marshall, who spoke before him, and who has been one of the members from that county for several years, opposed to every thing that is liberal and sensible.

And so the democracy of Forsyth have put up two candidates whose views are diametrically opposed on the great question of the day. Well, they have done better than usual. "Half a loaf is better than no bread."

But Col. Marshall could not stand being left out of the Legislature, so he sent to the Winston Sentinel, the democratic organ, the following missive, which the Sentinel is cruel enough to publish *verbatim:*—

By the Solisitations of the Demmacratic Party of Forsythe County I have consented to become a canidate for a Seat in the house of Commons in the next north carolina Legislature.

John W. Elis is my first choice For Govoner
June 24 1858 H. MARSHALL.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.—The Wilmington Journal demurs to the statements now going the rounds, to the effect that the expenses of Mr. Buchanan's administration amount to eighty-three millions of dollars a year; and says,—

"Now, look at the thing. According to the Union, and the *National Intelligencer*, the cost of carrying on the government for 1859 will be, by the appropriations, $53,500,000, showing an actual reduction from the last year."

Softly, Mr. Journal. The Union and the National Intelligencer do not say *that.* This is what they say: That the appropriations by Congress at the late session, for the service of the year 1859, amounted to $53,458,233, *"to which add,"* other *indefinite* appropriations, $3,565,635, *and* appropriations to make good deficiencies of appropriations for the year ending July 1, 1858, $10,976,130. In all, therefore, the appropriations made at the late session amount, according to the Union and Intelligencer, to $68,000,000; of which the $53,458,233, and the $3,565,635, clearly belong to the year 1858–9, commencing July 1, 1858. These make $57,023,868, instead of $53,500,000, as the Journal states.

But this is not all. To what year does the Journal attach the $10,976,130 of *deficiency* appropriations? And why should we not have a similar amount demanded at the *next* session for deficiencies of appropriations at *this?* We look for it as a matter of course. The democratic administrations have inaugurated that system, of first spending the money and *then* calling on Congress to appropriate it, and we do not look for any return to the primitive constitutional mode of doing things, by which Congress had the power to regulate the public expenditures—to say before hand whether or not money should be given to this or to that object.

TARIFF PROJECTS.—The Petersburg Intelligencer favors the protective tariff movement in Delaware and Pennsylvania. It repudiates the idea that the North is to grow rich and the South to suffer oppression under such a system. It says:

"Our judgment has been formed upon broad views of national prosperity—upon considerations of the benefits which all the States of the Union would experience, and more particularly Virginia, whose vast mineral and other resources never can be rendered tributary to her expansion and opulence until they are in the full tide of development, under discriminative duties which alone will enable her to compete upon equal terms with foreign rivals. The low prices of labor in Europe give an advantage, against which all the energy and industry of her people cannot successfully contend. Her beds of iron and coal can only be partially and slowly opened under a system that protects with its free-trade ægis the super-abundant labor and capital of Europe, to the prejudice and ruin of American interests. If to 'buy cheap' is the great axiom upon which progress hinges, then to *sell cheap* must be a correlative dogma, for a cheap purchase by one party is a cheap sale by the other."

The "sell cheap" system will not suit the farmers, of ecurse, for they, to be prosperous, must sell more than they buy. But an argument drawn from the history of nations outweighs all speculations and theories. Says the Intelligencer:

"We have noticed one most remarkable fact in this connexion which outweighs, in our estimation, a thousand of the subtlest speculations and abstrusest arguments that have been yet put forward by anti-protection writers and politicians, and that is, that *no country or nation has yet grown rich or great under the free-trade system!* On the contrary, every country and nation that has advanced in opulence and grandeur has owed its advancement to a protective or high tariff. Reasoning from this fact, we may without the imputation of being under a hallucination, conclude that what has proved heretofore the source of prosperity tonations will not soon or easily be abandoned under the counsels and appeals of the new school of political economists."

We are no advocates of tariff experiments. A system that is permanent, though far from perfect, is preferable to one infinitely better if the latter is to last during one Administration only. Change is not always reform, and very seldom are tariff changes beneficial. Yet it must be evident to every body that there is a radical defect in the present tariff policy of the country. The Government and the people never prosper under it at the same time. The duties are low, and to raise sufficient revenue for the support of government the people must buy more than they can pay for—more than they sell. While the buying process is going on the government treasury is full to overflowing, as it was last year. When pay day came, as it did last Fall, the people found themselves beyond their depth, and they have begun to economize; they are prospering now, selling more than they buy. As a consequence, the government treasury is empty, and for the second time in our history we are carrying on the government on borrowed money in time of peace. Just so long as the people continue to economize and prosper, the government must continue to live on borrowed capital. It is idle to talk of economy in the administration of the Government. The expenses increase every year under the "economical" party.

HON. WARREN WINSLOW ON FILLIBUSTERING.—We are indebted to Mr. Winslow for a copy of his speech on the arrest of Walker and Central American affairs, House of Representatives, May 31, 1858. Mr. Winslow does not make long speeches, and we are therefore generally able to read them. There is a paragraph in this which strikes us very unfavorably. It may have been thrown in merely to introduce the "Buncombe" peroration, but we do not like to hear such sentiments as the following from any American, far less from a Southern man and a North Carolinian. Said Mr. Winslow:—

"I am far from thinking nations ought to be governed by the strict rules which obtain among the people of a municipality. No people have a right to resist the progress of the whole race, nor to impede the course of civilization. We have a mission to perform. In its performance it *is*, perhaps, it certainly *will be*, our interest to command one or more transits across the isthmus. I shall be found ready to support such acquisition, when the occasion demands it, in every honorable mode. I protest against buccaneering enterprises. If it become necessary to use force to acquire those transits, let us send thither the force under the standard of the Republic, and not under the flag of the freebooter."

Now all this sounds very prettily, and may tickle the fancy of the "high mission" and "manifest destiny" people. But it is very bad doctrine. It may be convenient, and sometimes profitable, but it is not right that "those should take who have the power." The people of the South are the last people on earth to tolerate, much less preach, the doctrine that "no people have a right to resist the progress of the whole race, nor to impede the course of civilization." The whole race choose to progress in a way very different from our way, and to regard our way as a relic of barbarism, and an impediment to civilization. *They* think that they "have a mission to perform," and that their mission is to deprive us of our property. At present they only encourage a fillibustering performance of the mission, by means of the underground railroad, but if we set them the example they may come with armies and banners. Mr. Winslow has too much sense to suppose that we "can whip the world in arms," and he will doubtless readily admit that if the world should take him at his word, and practice upon his conceded right, we should in very short order be swept away as an enemy to progress and an impediment to civilization.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Washington, N. C., has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

A TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER—*by Telegraph.*—One of the items of the Persia's news, as announced by telegraph, was that "India had been stormed after an obstinate resistance, and all the male inhabitants put to the sword." Such an exploit as the "storming of India" is, of course, only achievable by telegraph.

The Cincinnati Prices Current of June 9, says; "Within the past week 1000 barrels of flour were sold at $3, to be delivered the latter part of September in this city, on account of parties in Indiana."

## THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR.

*Appointments for Messrs. Ellis and McRae.*

Yadkinville, Yadkin, Wednesday, June 30th.
Dobson, Surry, Thursday, July 1st.
Wilkesboro', Wilkes, Saturday, July 3d.
Boone, Watauga, Monday, July 5th.
Lenoir, Caldwell, Wednesday, July 7th.
Morganton, Burke, Thursday, July 8th.
Marion, DeDowell, Saturday, July 10th.
Burnsville, Yancy, Monday, July 12th.
Marshall, Madison, Wednesday, July 14th.
Asheville, Buncombe, Friday, July 16th.
Hendersonville, Henderson, Saturday, July 17.
Waynesville, Haywood, Monday, July 19th.
Webster, Jackson, Wednesday, July 21st.
Franklin, Macon, Thursday, July 22d.
Murphy, Cherokee, Saturday, July 24th.

The Greensborough Patriot has a very unfair and ill-natured article in relation to the Observer's course in the present canvass. The unfairness does not surprise us so much as the ill-nature. So bitter has been the Patriot's hostility to Mr. McRae, and so indignantly does it repel any intimation that it has come into his support, that our withdrawal ought to gratify it. Perhaps, however, the Patriot opposes Mr. McRae for the purpose of helping him. How this may be, we know not; but it is certainly queer, to say the least, that the Patriot should object to the Observer's occupying that position (neutral) which the Patriot itself claims to hold.

We need not trouble ourselves to re-state our position or the reasons for it—the Patriot would again misrepresent both. But we desire to correct some statements which it makes.

The Observer, says the Patriot, was quoted by reason of its silence, against a Whig Convention. Never. No Whig ever proposed a Whig Convention. We heard of an "American" Convention, and an "American Whig" Convention, and perhaps in some of the K. N. papers of a Whig Convention—in other words of a Know Nothing Convention. We were silent as to this, because it was none of our business whether such a Convention was or was not held. Some paper of the party asked our opinion as to the policy of holding a Convention, and we declined to meddle in what did not concern us. There was no more propriety in our interfering for or against such a Convention than there would have been in our interfering in a Democratic Convention. Two years ago our interference was not asked. Why should we interfere now?

The Patriot has an idea that everybody who differs with it is bought off by the Banks. A few weeks ago it thought that Bank influence had broken down its party and forced Mr. McRae upon it. Now, it insinuates that Bank influence has detached us from Mr. McRae's support. The Patriot is mistaken. Unless Mr. McRae has very suddenly changed his views, and we do not suppose that he has, his and ours are substantially the same. If he has any opinions on the Bank question differing from ours, we have not been informed of them.

We are not inclined at present so far to interfere in the contest as to enter upon the showing of facts and figures, to which the Patriot invites us, to prove that Mr. McRae's statements of the burdens of taxation and the dangers of bankruptcy are highly colored. There will be time enough for all that after the election, when we shall not be supposed to violate our principle of neutrality between the candidates.

*The Sardinian Mission.*—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says that the President has tendered to Governor Winslow, of North Carolina, the Sardinian Mission, which the latter accepts. The delegation from North Carolina expresses great dissatisfaction, as they claimed a first class mission.—*Charleston Courier.*

We do not know whether Mr. Winslow accepts or declines the appointment. But it is street talk here that the North Carolina Delegation agreed that the State ought to have a first-class Mission, and that no other should be accepted. As this Sardinian Mission is considerably below the standard, we presume it will be declined. Some enterprising young man may be disappointed should it so turn out, but even the opposition here, knowing that we *must* be represented by a Democrat, will be pleased. We may be permitted to doubt, very decidedly, whether Mr. Winslow would have consented to accept a third or fourth rate Mission, like that to Sardinia, even if the Delegation had expressed no opinion about it.

*A North Carolinian Swindled.*—A gentleman from Wadesboro', N. C., in Philadelpha on Monday last, was swindled out of $57 by the "patent safe" game, in the "usual way."

## FOURTH OF JULY.

### ORDER OF ARRANGEMENT.

*For the Celebration of the Eighty-Second Anniversary of American Independence.*

At day-light a Federal Salute of thirteen guns will be fired. One gun at sun-rise will be the signal for hoisting the National Flag.

At 9 o'clock a Procession will be formed on Hay street, in front of the Fayetteville Hotel, and move through Hay and Person streets to the Farmers' Hall.

The Sextons of the Churches will ring their Bells whilst the Procession is moving.

At 1 o'clock a National Salute of 32 guns will be fired. One gun at sun-set will be the signal for lowering the Flag.

### Order of Procession.

Music.
Fayetteville Independent Lt. Infanty,—Maj. Draughon.
Lafayette Light Infantry,—Capt. Cook.
Fayetteville Cadets,—Capt. Waddill.
Strangers and Citizens.
Students of Academies.
Sons of Temperance.
Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F.
Phœnix Lodge, No. 8, Free Masons.
High Sheriff and Clerks of the Courts.
Principals and Assistants of High Schools and Academies.
Officers of the 33d Regiment.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
Mayor and Town Commissioners.
Committee of Arrangements.
Reverend Clergy.
Orator and Reader.

The Procession will enter the Hall in inverted order.

### PROGRAMME AT THE HALL.

Prayer.
Music
Reading of National Declaration, by W. K. Blake, Esq.
Music.
Oration by T. C. Fuller, Esq.
Music.
Benediction.

☞ None but Ladies will be admitted to the Hall before the Procession arrives.

W. W. FRIZELL, Marshal of the Day.

Saturday the 3d will be celebrated as the 4th.

*Letter to the Editors, dated*

SALEM, MISS., June 18, 1858.

*Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:*—The crops in this part of the State are not promising; corn only tolerable, wheat very indifferent, oats ruined by the rust, and cotton small, backward and grassy, and within the last week the lice have attacked it and are playing sad havoc with the stands. This section is much worn and to appearances but little better than N. C. lands.

The Corn crop on the Arkansas River is very promising, many of the Planters having laid it by about the 1st inst. Cotton, although more promising than here, is not equal to former years, owing to the unprecedented quantity of rain which has fallen in the last three or four weeks. This portion of Arkansas is a fine planting country, but quite sickly, yet you are told the only diseases are chills and fevers. My own experience has proven in addition to the above that they are subject to every disease "which flesh is heir to." From 12 to 1600 lbs. of Cotton can easily be raised, frequently 2000 to 2500 lbs.; Corn 50 to 75 bushels. The Cotton raised here sells however for 25 per cent. less than with us, owing principally to the careless manner of gathering it and the nature of the soil. That portion of the River in which I am planting is settled in the most part by N. Carolinians from the Pee Dee section. They are well pleased and making fine crops, in fact fully as much as they can gather, yet many of them look with an anxious eye to a home again in the good Old North State. Land sells from 25 to $40 per acre. Every Planter keeps his stock of medicines, and Blue Mass, Calomel, Quinine, Oil, &c., are bought and given in such quantities as to astonish all new comers, yet they soon learn the customs of the country, in this respect at least.

The bottom lands alone are well suited for cultivation, yet no one who values the health of his family should for a moment think of settling in them. The uplands are generally poor and broken, and for the last few years have proven as sickly as the bottoms. I have seen a good many of my acquaintances who have settled in the hills or uplands, and that too on places inferior in every respect to their old homesteads, making but little if any more and giving higher prices for their new homes than they sold at. They have gone as far west as they can unless they go into the Indian Territory, hence they have to settle on inferior lands. Few of them appear to be satisfied, having found out too late that they had better have remained in N. C.

The time is past for desirable settlements out west, and the sooner our people find it out the better for them, or at least those who contemplate moving. If the Legislature will only give us liberal aid in pushing on our Rail Roads, my word for it we have a country equal if not superior to a large portion of the great west.

The truth is, we have large sections of fine land in our State, which have been entirely neglected, equal in fertility, better in health, and as convenient *even now* to market, as the uplands of Arkansas; yet as they are in North Carolina, and *so near home*, we consider them poor. We are hasty to become rich, are allured off by the advice and success of this or that friend, and find on reaching our destination and getting a better insight to the country, that all is not gold that glitters. That many better their condition I am willing to admit; that this is general is different from my observation.

The damage on the Mississippi from the present overflow is disastrous in the extreme. I saw no place from Napoleon to Memphis but what was entirely or partially submerged. Many of the planters have left their homes and gone to the uplands, hiring out their negroes or renting places. The River is still rising. The damage is estimated at 200 to 250,000 bales.

The Steamer Pennsylvania exploded her boilers 60 miles below Memphis last week, killing at least 100 and wounding an equal number. It is said to have been the most serious accident of the kind ever occuring on the River. Fortunately for human life these occurences have become comparatively rare of late years, owing no doubt to the stringent laws of Congress on the subject. The boat was trying to keep ahead of another ascending Steamer.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of Commissioned Officers of the Volunteer Companies of Cumberland county, held at Fayetteville on the 19th of June (inst.,) on motion, Maj Draughon was called to the Chair, and Lieut. Jas. M. Foy appointed Secretary.

It was Resolved, That the Commissioned Officers of the Volunteer Companies of Cumberland county, be requested to meet at the Town Hall in Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday the 10th day of July next, (being the second Saturday of the month,) to take into consideration the propriety of forming a Volunteer Regiment.

And on motion, Capt. J. H. Cook, of the Lafayette Light Infantry, Lieut. David T. Hollingsworth, of the Gray's Creek Light Infantry, and Capt. T. J. Robinson, of the Fayetteville Independent Company, were appointed a Committee to inform the Officers of the Volunteer Companies of Cumberland of the time and place of meeting.

JAMES M. FOY, Sec'y.

We are requested to state, on behalf of the committee of arrangements, that the Fourth of July will be observed at Jacksonville, Onslow county, on *Monday*, the 5th of said month. Kadir G. Cox, Esq., will deliver the oration, and Cooper Huggins, Esq., will read the Declaration of Independence.—*Wilmington Journal.*

WELLSVILLE, N Y., June 24.

*Terrible Accident.*—At a Masonic celebration, yesterday, 700 persons entering the dining saloon at the same time, the floor gave way, precipitating the entire body of people to the floor below. The floor above also fell upon them, wounding 40 or 50 persons very severely, but killing none. Among the wounded were several ladies.

We have learned that the highest honor in the gift of the University of Cambridge, England, that of "Senior Wrangler," was conferred upon Morris Birkbeck Pell, son of Gilbert T. Pell, of this city. It is the only instance in which this high academic distinction has been bestowed upon an American.

*N. Y. Express.*

## NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

I WILL be at the Town Hall on Thursday THE FIRST DAY OF JULY, to receive the Store Taxes.

All persons must come forward and pay them, as the law allows only one day for the collection of Store Taxes.

HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff.
June 23, 1858. 22-2t


## FRESH FRUITS
### ALL THE YEAR.

ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALING CANS, of Earthenware and Glass; Pints, Quarts and Half Gallons, at reduced prices.

These Cans are more easily used than any other, the cement being already on the Can.

—ALSO—

**The Yeoman's Fruit Bottle,**

of glass; stopped with a cork; Quarts and H'f Gallons. This is a new article, very cheap, ($2 and $3 per dozen,) and admirably adapted to its use.

For sale at the "CROCKERY STORE" by
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
June 22. 22-2m


## DIED,

At Lumberton, on the 3d of June, Mrs. MARY E. ROWLAND, widow of the late Gen. Alfred Rowland and daughter of Gen. Richard Clinton, dec'd, of Sampson county, in the 74th year of her age. She had been for several years a professing christian; she was greatly esteemed and beloved by a large circle of acquaintances, and she won the confidence of all who knew her, by a most exemplary discharge of duty in all the relations of life.—COM.

At his residence in Brunswick county, on the 14th inst., Gen. HENRY H. WATTERS, in the 47th year of his age. Gen. Watters entered the Navy in early life, and spent several years in the service, visiting various parts of the globe. After he resigned and settled in his native county as a planter, he was frequently elected to the State Legislature. He was always popular and influential, being of a warm hearted, generous, social and hospitable disposition, while distinguished for integrity, sound judgment and practical sense.

In Washington, Arkansas, on May 22d, Mrs. JANE M. MITCHEL, in the 78th year of her age. The deceased was a native of N. C., and a sister of the late Gov. Burton. The greater portion of her life had been spent in Nashville, Tenn.; the last ten years with her son Dr. C. B. Mitchel of Washington. She was a woman of great excellency and amiability of character, noted for intelligence, piety and generosity.—COM.

In Montgomery county, and in the vicinity of Harrisville, on Sunday, the 20th inst., Mr. WILLIAM DENNIS, aged about 30 years.

Also, on the same day, and in the vicinity of Harrisville, an infant child, son of Jesse and Caroline Mullinnix.

In Raleigh, at the residence of W. W. Holden, on the 24th inst., after a protracted illness, Mrs. MARY E. HARRISON, relict of Mr. Robert Harrison, aged 63 years.

Near Salem, on the 18th inst., after a brief illness, Mrs. M. P. T. SHEPPERD, consort of the Hon. A. H. Shepperd.

In Wilmington, on the 19th inst., Mrs. HARRIET BELDEN, relict of L S. Belden, Esq., dec'd, of Fayetteville, N. C., and daughter of John Ling, Esq., dec'd, of Charleston, S. C.

## FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 28.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BACON— | 11 | a 12½ | American | 6 | a 0 |
| BEESWAX— | 25 | a 00 | English | 4 | a 0 |
| CANDLES–F. F. | 20 | a 00 | LARD— | 12 | a 13 |
| Adamantine | 28 | a 32 | LEAD— | 8 | a 8½ |
| Sperm | 00 | a 00 | MOLASSES— | | |
| COFFEE—Rio | 12½ | a 13½ | Cuba | 29 | a 30 |
| Laguira | 15 | a 16 | N. Orleans, | 45 | a 50 |
| Java | 20 | a 00 | NAILS— | 4½ | a 5 |
| COTTON— | | | OIL—Linseed | 1 00 | a 0 00 |
| Fair to good, | 11½ | a 00 | Tanner's | 0 70 | a 1 00 |
| Ordin. to mid. | 10½ | a 11 | SALT— | | |
| COTTON BAGGING— | | | Liv. Sack, | 1 25 | a 0 00 |
| Gunny, | 17 | a 20 | Alum | 0 60 | a 0 00 |
| Dundee, | 17 | a 18 | FLAXSEED | 1 00 | a 0 00 |
| COTTON YARN— | | | SHOT— | | |
| No. 5 to 10 | 20 | a 00 | Com. pr. bag | 2 25 | a 0 00 |
| DOMESTIC GOODS— | | | Buck | 2 25 | a 2 50 |
| Brown Sheetings | 8½ | a 0 | SPIRITS— | | |
| Osnaburgs | 10½ | a 00 | P. Brandy, | 1 25 | a 0 00 |
| FEATHERS— | 35 | a 40 | N. C. Apple | 90 | 0 a 1 00 |
| FLOUR— | | | Northern do. | 0 70 | a 0 80 |
| Family, | 5 60 | a 0 00 | N. C. Whiskey | 00 | a 0 40 |
| Super. | 5 50 | a 0 00 | Northern do. | 35 | a 0 00 |
| Fine, | 5 40 | a 0 00 | SUGARS— | | |
| Scratched, | 5 25 | a 0 00 | Loaf | 15 | a 00 |
| GRAIN— | | | Crushed | 13 | a 13½ |
| Corn, | 90 | a 0 00 | Coffee | 10 | a 11½ |
| Wheat, | 0 00 | a 0 00 | Porto Rico | 10 | a 00 |
| Rye, | 1 00 | a 0 00 | New Orleans | 00 | a 00 |
| Oats, | 0 40 | a 0 45 | TALLOW— | 10 | a 00 |
| Peas, | 0 85 | a 0 90 | WOOL— | 16 | a 17 |
| HIDES—Dry | 8 | a 10 | TURPENTINE— | | |
| Green | 4 | a 00 | Yellow dip, | 2 35 | a 0 00 |
| IRON— | | | Virgin, | 3 05 | a 0 00 |
| Swedes, com. bar | 6½ | a 0 | Hard, | 1 00 | a 0 00 |
| Ditto, wide | 7½ | a 0 | Spirits, | 35 | a 00 |

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Sides and shoulders the market is well supplied with; but hams are quite scarce, and would command higher prices than quotations.

Cotton—On Thursday last you put Cotton 12½; that was an error, it should have been 11½. There has been no sale since then to report.

Flour—Receipts light; market has an upward tendency.

Corn—Sales this morning at the boat for 88 cts.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 26, 1858.

Turpentine, Virgin 3 55, Yellow 2 85, Hard 1 42½. Spirits 38. Spirit Barrels, second hand, 1 85.

At New York, Southern Flour 4 55 to 4 75 for mixed to good; 4 80 to 5 75 for fancy. Cotton firm, middling uplands 12¾. Spirits dull and declining; sales at 45½, 45, 44, 43, 41—at the last two rates, to be delivered during the first half of July.

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. June 26.—Str Fanny with passengers, and goods for M A Fuller, Rockfish Co, H L Myrover & Co, D & W McLaurin, Capt J A J Bradford, A Branson, A S Horney, Blocker & Hawley, G W I Goldston.

## PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 24—Barqueantine Col John McRae, and M E Trout fm N Y, Schr Emily fm N Y. 25—Brig Rolling Wave fm N Y, Schrs Jonas Smith fm N Y, Julia Rogers fm Richmond Va., J Buchanan fm Smithville, Brig Albert Adams fm Boston.


## FAYETTEVILLE
### Female High School.

THE Examination of the Classes will commence on Tuesday afternoon, the 6th of July at 3 o'clock. The Annual Sermon will be preached by Rev. James McDaniel, on Tuesday evening, in the Baptist Church. The Literary Address, by Hon. J. G. Shepherd, will be delivered in the Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday evening. Commencement Exercises on Thursday morning, to begin at 9½ o'clock. Rev. Wm. E. Peil will present Bibles to the Senior Class from the Board of Trustees. The Exercises will close on Thursday evening with a Musical Concert, to commence at 8 o'clock.

WM. K. BLAKE, Principal.
June 26. 23-3t

## A GRADUATE,

WHO has one year's experience in teaching, wishes to engage a situation as Teacher in an Academy or a private School. Satisfactory references can be given. Address Alpha Delta, Fayetteville, N. C.
June 24. 23*3

**Bank of Clarendon at Fayetteville,**
June 26, 1858.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Bank will be held at their Banking House on the 2d Monday, the 12th, of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JNO. W. SANDFORD, Cash'r.
23-tm

## JUST RECEIVED.

**500** LBS. choice GOSHEN BUTTER;
500 lbs. LEAF LARD;
—ALSO—
A lot of FINE SEGARS and TOBACCO. For sale by
D. ANDERSON,
North-west Cor. Market Square.
June 28. 23-

## FOURTH JULY.

THE approaching Anniversary finds us prepared to supply our customers with an unusual and well selected stock of

**FIRE WORKS, &c.,**

of all descriptions. A call is respectfully solicited at BANKS'S CONFECTIONARY, Green Street.
June 26, 1858. 23-2t
Presbyterian 1t

## FRESH LIME.

**100** CASKS, in good order, just received. Also, 200 bushels PLASTERING HAIR. For sale by
B. ROSE.
June 28. 23-

## KEROSENE OIL LAMPS.

ON hand a good assortment of these celebrated LAMPS. For brilliancy and economy they are not surpassed by any other light.

FLUID LAMPS altered to burn KEROSENE.

A supply of the *Pure Kerosene Oil* always on hand.

S. J. HINSDALE.
June 17. 20-tf

## AUCTION!

SECOND week sales of Cook & Johnson's extensive Stock of

**Hardware, Hollow-ware, Crockery and Glass-ware;**

And a large and varied assortment of

**Coach and Buggy-Makers' Material,**

will be on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, three sales each day, commencing respectively at 10 o'clock, A. M., 3 o'clock, P. M., and at candle-light. This is the most varied and extensive stock ever offered at Auction in this place, and is well worthy the attention of the public. At 12 M., on Wednesday, a beautiful and highly finished TURNING LATHE will be sold, and the attention of Machinists is specially called to this.

JNO. H. COOK, Auct'r.
June 28. 1t

## SALE OF LOTS AT CAROLINA CITY
### AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY, the 26th and 27th days of July, 1858.

The Atlantic and N. C. Rail Road is completed, the Ware House and Wharf at Carolina City is nearly finished, and arrangements have been made to run a line of Packets between this place and New York.

The large Hotel of Messrs. Parrott & Bright at Carolina City will be finished by the day of sale.

The number of lots already sold is 297.

Terms of sale, 6 and 12 months, with interest from date.

A Stockholders' meeting of the Carolina City Co. will be held at the same time.

E. R. STANLY, Pres't.

N. B. Passengers attending the sale at Carolina City will be passed over the A. & N. C. Rail Road at half price.

June 28, 1858. 23-ts
Presbyterian till sale.

## ROCKINGHAM ACADEMY.
### $800.

THE above salary is offered to procure the services of a competent Teacher in said Academy, who has had some experience, a good disciplinarian, and well qualified to prepare students for College. One who expects to make the instruction of youth his business, will be preferred. The Board of Trustees will meet on Saturday the 17th of July for the purpose of electing a Teacher. Any communications on the subject should be addressed, at an early date, to the Secretary. The next Session will commence on the 19th of July.

C. C. COVINGTON.
June 22. 23-3t*

## MT. VERNON SEMINARY,
### CHATHAM CO., N. C.

THE SIXTH SESSION of the Male Department of this Institution will open on the 2d Monday in July, and close the last Friday in November.

An Assistant will be employed to take charge of the Primary Department, who has experience in teaching, and others when necessary.

As known to many, our locality offers peculiar inducements to those in the lower counties during the Fall Term, especially during the Summer and Fall months. Our mineral water has lost none of its valuable medicinal properties. Board can be obtained on very reasonable terms.

Board $6 00 per month. Tuition as heretofore, ranging from $5 00 to $15 00, and for expenses $1 00.

Students admitted at any time during the Session, and after two weeks from the opening of the Session charged from time of entrance,—one half payable in advance, and the balance at the close of the term; interest charged in all cases when payment is delayed.

Semi-annual Reports sent to parents and guardians. For further particulars address

R. P. JONES, Principal,
Goldston, N. C.
June 25 28-6t*

## CAMP HILL INSTITUTE.

THE Second Session will open the first Monday, 5th July. Tuition:—

| | |
|---|---|
| English Elementary, | $ 7 50 |
| English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic | 12 50 |
| Latin, Greek, and higher branches of Mathematics | 15 00 |

The new Academy here is well arranged for the comfort of Students. The locality is elevated and exceedingly pleasant. Students coming here may expect my undivided attention. Board can be had in the immediate neighborhood for $6 and $7 per month, of the best quality. The citizens moral, and good society in the settlement. For information address the subscriber at Long Street, Moore county.

WILLIAM RHODES, Principal.
June 22, 1858. 23-4t*

## $5 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 21st inst., a negro boy, CALVIN. Said boy was hired from the estate of Daniel Ray, dec'd, and is likely lurking about Long Street, as he was raised there. I will give the above reward for his delivery or confinement in jail, so I can get him again. All persons are forwarned against trading with or harboring said boy.

C. LONG.
CENTRE PLANK ROAD, near Fayetteville, June 26. 23-2w

## Hector McNeill announces himself

a Candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Cumberland County. Election in August next.
May 3, 1858. 8-te

## FRANK N. ROBERTS announces

himself a Candidate for Sheriff of Cumberland County. Election in August next.
May 17. 12te

## GLUE.

**10** BARRELS of GLUE, of superior quality, for Distillers. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
June 17. 20-tf

## WANTED TO HIRE,

A GOOD WAGONER, and an experienced Turpentine DISTILLER. Good wages and constant employment, to sober, industrious men. None others need apply.

BLOCKER, HAWLEY & CO.
Willis's Creek, June 24. 22-2tpd.

## HAVANA SEGARS.

A SAMPLE LOT of REAL HAVANA SEGARS, consisting of the following choice brands, just received,—

MERIDIANA,
IMPERIAL REGALIA,
NABAJAS,
EMBADJADORES,
LONDRES,
WASHINGTON REGALIA,
TRES VICTORIAE, &c.

M. BANKS, Green Street.
June 24, 1858. 22-2t

## AVON E. HALL,
### Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of naval stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, June 10, 1858. 18-6mi

## K. M. MURCHISON,
### COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NO. 104 WALL STREET,
*New York.*

☞ Usual advances on Consignments.

## 1858.
## SPRING SUPPLY.

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Teas, Flavoring Extracts, Brushes, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Pure Wines, Gin and Brandy, Varnishes, London Porter, Glass-Ware, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Glues, &c., &c., &c.

The subscriber invites the attention of Physicians and others to his large and select stock, embracing every article in his line, all of which are of first rate quality.

Particular attention paid to orders, and satisfaction guarantied.

JAS. N. SMITH,
Druggist and Chemist.
April 10. 1-tf

*Perishable Property.*—The Visiter tells the following story, as a scene that lately occurred in the district court at Sacramento, although it is undoubtedly an old Joe Miller:

Plaintiff's Attorney.—May it please your honor, our statute allows the Court to direct the sale of any perishable property that is under attachment, and I ask for an order to sell the mare we have taken in Smith *vs.* Brown.

Judge.—The Court cannot see how a horse comes within the provisions of the act. Upon what grounds do you base your application? Let me hear your argument. How do you make out that the mare is perishable property, within the meaning of the law?

Attorney.—Why, sir, she is eating her head off.

Judge, (inquiringly.)—Sir?

Attorney, (emphatically).—She is eating her head off.

Judge, (amazedly.)—Horrible! Is it possible? I never heard of such a thing before. Do you feed her well? How does she get it into her mouth? and how much of it has she already eaten?

Attorney.—(The other members of the bar in a roar, and the Sheriff, with tears in his eyes and the buttons off his waistcoat, vainly endeavoring to call "Silence!") Your honor misunderstands me. I only spoke figuratively. I meant that the cost of feeding her was fast absorbing her value; and that, if she is not sold soon, she will not fetch more than enough to pay the bill for her keeping.

Judge, (Frowningly.)—Mr. Sheriff, you are very derelict about preserving quiet in court. Mr. ———, take your order, and, in your next application to this court, state facts, sir—not by-perbole.

*Written by a Brewer's Daughter, on her Father's discharging his Coachman for getting in Liquor.*

Honest William, an easy and good-natur'd fellow,
Wou'd a little too oft' get a little too mellow:
Body Coachman was he to an eminent Brew'r,
No better e'er sat on a box to be sure;
His Coach he kept clean—no Mother or Nurses
Took more care of their Babes, than he took of his Horses:
He had these, aye, and fifty good qualities more,
But the business of *tippling* cou'd ne'er be got o'er:
So his master effectually mended the matter,
By hiring a man who drank nothing—but water.
Now William, says he, you see the plain case;
Had you drank as he does, you'd have kept a good place.
Drink Water! quoth William,—had all men done so,
You ne'er wou'd have wanted a coachman, I trow;
For 'tis *Soakers* like me, whom you load with reproaches,
That enable you *Brewers* to ride in your Coaches.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1858.

Lovedy Brown vs. Malcom Brown, et al.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elias Brown is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise the allegations therein set forth will be taken pro confesso, and the same heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in April, 1858.

21*6t] A. H. McNEILL, Clerk.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1858.

A. R. Kelly vs. A. C. Dickinson.

Attachment Levied on Four Town Lots —Judgment Conditional, rendered for amount of Plaintiff's debt.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that A. C. Dickinson is not an inhabitant of this State, or conceals himself so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for the said defendant to appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of July next, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be made final and absolute against him, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Carthage, 4th Monday in April 1858.

21*3t] A. H. McNEILL, Clerk.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1858.

Shaw & Turner vs. John R. McDonald.

Attachment levied on Land. Judgment conditional, rendered for amount of Plaintiffs' demand.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that J. R. McDonald is not an inhabitant of this State, or conceals himself so the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for three weeks, for the said defendant to appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of July next, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be made final and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiffs' debt.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday in April 1858.

21*3t] A. H. McNEILL, Clerk.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1858.

William C. Campbell and Duncan C. Campbell vs. Benjamin C. Williams, et al.

Petition for Probate of Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Mary, Andrew, Peter, Eliza, James and Maggie Broadfoot, are non-residents of this State, Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Mary, Andrew, Peter, Eliza, James and Maggie Broadfoot, to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, at a Court to be held for the County of Moore at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of July next, then and there plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise the allegations therein set forth will be taken pro confesso, and the same heard exparte as to them.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, 4th Monday of April 1858, and 82d year of American Independence.

19*6t] A. H. McNEILL, Clk.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1858.

William C. Campbell and Duncan C. Campbell vs. Benjamin C. Williams, et al.

Petition for Probate of Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Mary, Andrew, Peter, Eliza, James and Maggie Broadfoot are non-residents of this State, Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Mary, Andrew, Petery Eliza, James and Maggie Broadfoot to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, at a Court to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of July next, then and there plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise the allegations therein set forth will be taken pro confesso, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, 4th Monday in April, 1858, and 82d year of American Independence.

19*6t] A. H. McNEILL.

## DR. BENBOW

WILL leave here the first of July, to be absent until the first of Oct. as heretofore.

All who are in debt to him will please call and settle. His terms have been made known to all for whom he has operated,

***STRICTLY CASH.***

The inducements he has held out have not been *low prices* and *long credit*—but his utmost exertion to perform every operation in as *perfect a manner as possible.*

June 11. 19-3w

## Notice to Soldiers' Widows.

THE Widows of Mexican Soldiers, and the Widows of Soldiers who DIED IN SERVICE in the war of 1812, can have their pensions continued by calling on the undersigned, Congress having made additional provision for them.

Give me the management of your claims, and the money shall come at once, or no charge.

JNO. M. ROSE,
Agt. for Pensions.

Fayetteville, June 12, 1858. 19-

## A BARGAIN CAN BE HAD.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Materials of the NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS Printing Office. The establishment consists of two first-rate Washington Presses, one for Newspaper the other for Job Work, a large and well selected quantity of newspaper and job type. The newspaper type are but very little worn, and the largest portion of the job type are new. It is unnecessary to enumerate; the selections were made by persons of much typographical experience and taste and are as complete as any in the State.

Any person wishing to purchase can get a bargain by an early application to

DAVID MURPHY.

June 10, 1858 19-tf

## HOUSE, LOT, AND NEGRO.

THE undersigned wishing to close up their old business, offer for sale the HOUSE and LOT on Haymount, formerly occupied by Major Gilmore. Also, a NEGRO BOY 14 years of age; having tried him for the last five months, we can recommend him as an excellent servant, both for house or out of doors, sold for no fault, but to close old business.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

May 3, 1858. 7-tf

## OLD BILLS.

ALL persons indebted to the concern of FRANK & JERRY and J. H. ROBERTS & CO., are requested to come forward and settle their bills. If not settled by the last of this month, they will find them in the hands of a Lawful Collector.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

May 3, 1858. 7-tf

## DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

## REMOVAL.

### STARR & WILLIAMS,

HAVE removed to the two brick Stores in the West end of the Fayetteville Hotel building, where they are now opening their

**SECOND STOCK of Goods for this Spring,**

recently selected by one of the firm in the Northern markets, which will be offered for sale to their regular customers on the usual terms.

All persons who wish to buy Goods cheap at WHOLESALE, are respectfully invited to call and examine this stock at our new stand, West end of Fayetteville Hotel building.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

April 24, 1858. 5tf

## SMALL POX DEAD.

GENTLEMEN, you that wish to sell Likely Young NEGROES, Men, Boys, Women and Girls, for the highest cash prices, would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.

J. A. McARTHUR.

June 5, 1858. 17-8mos pd

## CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

THE next Session will open on the second Monday in July. The course of instruction, as heretofore, will embrace all the studies preparatory to the different Colleges in the State, including such branches also as those not expecting to take a classical course may prefer. A high degree of intellectual culture is not our exclusive aim; moral training and physical development, being indispensable auxiliaries to a well cultivated mind, likewise receive their due share of attention. None need come expecting to be indulged in vicious or indolent habits: such will not be permitted to remain.

TERMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Primary English, | $ 8 00 |
| Higher English and Arithmetic, | 12 50 |
| Languages and higher Mathematics, | 17 50 |
| Contingent per scholar, | 50 |

Students will be charged from time of entering to end of the Session: no deduction for absence except from unavoidable causes. Board in good families in the village and vicinity at seven to nine dollars per month. CLEMENT DOWD, Principal.

Carthage, June 10, 1858. 19*6t

## MONTGOMERY ACADEMY.

THE FALL SESSION of this Institution will commence on MONDAY THE 5TH OF JULY NEXT. Tuition, $8, $12, and $16 for a Session of twenty weeks. Board $7 per month, exclusive of lights. For particulars address the Principal at Pekin, N. C.

J. W. EWING, Principal.

June 8, 1858. 19*5t

## T. M. SMITH,

### Commission & Forwarding Merchant

WILL give his personal attention to the sale or shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 16, 1858. 7*6m

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Rev. John C. McNair, at May Term, 1858, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Robeson county, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the Estate, to present the same within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. And all persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment. NEILL McKAY, Ex'r.

June 1, 1858. 17*6t

## NOTE LOST OR MISLAID.

THE Subscriber has lost or mislaid, or has had stolen from him, a note made by Nicholas Seely, with Wm. Jenkins security, for ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, dated 8th March 1858, and payable twelve months after date, made payable to Haywood Craven. All persons are cautioned against trading for said note, and against paying it to any person but myself.

ISHAM CRAVEN.

Moffit's Mills, Randolph Co. June 10. 19-*3tpd

## $20 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to William Townsend, of Richmond county, or in any jail of the State, so that he can get him, a negro man by the name of CALVIN, 5 feet 9 inches high, weighs about 165 pounds, rather brown complexion, has a mark on his middle finger of his right hand, of a whitlow. Said negro ranaway from me the 7th of April, and belonged to me at that time; he is supposed to be about Martin McDonald's, or from there to Lamont's turpentine orchard.

J. LUTHER.

Pekin, Montgomery Co., June 8. 19*3t

## SALE OF

### House and Lot on Haymount.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland County, upon the petition of the heirs-at-law of Miss Mary Holmes, dec'd, I will sell at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 30th day of June next, that valuable House and Lot situated on Haymount, the late residence of Miss Mary Holmes, dec'd. There are comfortable out-houses and a good garden spot on the premises.

Terms of sale, $50 in cash,—the balance of the purchase money to be paid in 6 and 12 months, with interest from date. Bond and approved security required from the purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk and Master.

May 31, 1858. 15ts

## MEDICAL NOTICE.

DRS. EASTERLING and HENAGAN having associated themselves together for the purpose of practicing Medicine in Rockingham and vicinity, they respectfully solicit a liberal share of patronage, and by their strict and prompt attention they hope to give perfect satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. They will attend any call day or *night*. Dr. Easterling takes pleasure in stating to his former patrons that Dr. H. is a regular graduate, having read *three years* and attended *two full courses* of Lectures. One or both may be found at *any hour* at their Office opposite the Post Office, unless professionally engaged.

H. R. EASTERLING, M. D. D. HENAGAN, M. D.

Rockingham, N. C., April 5, 1858. 100tf

## O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

**Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,**

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. tf

## 6,500 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber desiring to move to the West offers to sell the following tracts of valuable land.

1 Tract containing 2566 acres in Harnett County 18 miles North of Fayetteville. There is on this tract, two large and comfortable dwelling houses, with all necessary outhouses, together with a good mill running two saws and grist, with about 300 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation: the remainder is excellent farming and turpentine land.

Also another tract containing 4000 acres of turpentine land, about 100 acres of which is cleared. There is on this tract one good dwelling with all necessary out houses and a good grist and saw-mill.

I will take pleasure in showing the above property to any person wishing to purchase.

H. S. McNEILL.
Manchester P. O.

Nov. 7th, 1857. 67-ts

## 2,800 Acres of Land

### FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the above Tract of Land, lying on Anderson's Creek, about two and a half miles from lower Little River, near Elliot's Mills,—including about One Huadred Acres of good Swamps, which can be easily drained. This Land is very heavily timbered, and a large portion level and of superior quality of Pine Land for cultivation.

Also, a Circular STEAM SAW-MILL, in complete order and well adapted to sawing plank road and rail road timbers. Also, Two well-broke MULES.

All, or any portion of which, will be sold low and on time. The Land will be sold either in a body or in parcels to suit. SMITH & ELLIOT.

April 6, 1857. 97-tf

## 690 ACRES OF LAND

### FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the above quantity of Land, situated in a healthy neighborhood, three miles from the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road, and four from Lumber River. This Land is well adapted to Farming, Turpentine, and Ton Timber purposes, having a good range and other advantages. Those wishing to purchase may find me on the premises, who will be happy to exhibit it or give any information concerning it desired.

ANGUS McGILL.

Philadelphus, N. C., Sept. 1, 1857. 40tf

## FARM FOR SALE

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION on the East side of Cape Fear River, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer Lands, containing about 800 acres. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation, and is susceptible of being made one of the most profitable Farms in the County. I will give a bargain in the lands, and make the time of pay most easy if application is made in a few weeks.

Address me at Gulf, N. C.

L. J. HAUGHTON.

Oct'r 16. 52-

## FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Gillespie Street, at present occupied by Doctor McSwain. Perfect title can be made. Apply to

THO. J. CURTIS.

## ALSO

A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE in good repair and nearly new. Will be sold for half its value.

—ALSO—

3 good MILCH COWS with young calves. Apply to

T. J. CURTIS.

April 29, 1857. 3tf

## LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale about 6000 Acres of Pine Lands near Fayetteville, containing an immense quantity of Mill Timber, and a number of Turpentine Boxes, and several new tasks may be cut. There is on the premises a fine Dwelling House, and all necessary outhouses,—Scuppernong and Isabella Grape Vines,—1000 young Peach and Apple Trees of Lindley's best varities; also, a good FARM of about 150 acres cleared; and also a GRIST and SAW MILL; and a fine large Meadow of about 140 acres. The Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road passes through these lands about a mile from the Mills. I will sell in parcels to suit purchasers, but would prefer to sell the whole together. Apply to Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, or the subscriber at Pittsborough, N. C.

J. H. HAUGHTON.

Nov. 12, 1857. 60-tf

## TO HIRE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, a good Washer and House Servant. Also, a Negro GIRL about 12 years of age. And three Negro MEN—until 25th Dec. next.

### Also, for sale, 1100 Acres of LAND

in Harnett county, well Timbered, and convenient to the River. Terms will be made to suit.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Jan. 20. 78-tf

## $50 REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him, of my man JIM. He left on the 20th ult., and has not been seen, or heard of since. He is a bright mulatto, almost white, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, straight hair, and teeth defective, long beard on his chin when he left. Had on when he left a very good suit of clothes, and will very likely try to pass off for a white man, and make for a free State; should he not go north, he will likely go up in the vicinity of Fayetteville, as he was raised there, and formerly belonged to Wm. B. Wright, Esq., of that place. Any person who may take up said Boy will be entitled to the above reward and the thanks of ISAAC B. KELLY

Kenansville, N. C., Aug. 13, 1857. 33-tf

## LOST,

LAST Saturday, 31st ult., (during the hours of parade,) about the Court House, or between the Court House and the Fair Ground, a small yellow leather Pocket Book, containing $59, consisting or three $10 bills, three $4 do., one $5 bill, one $5 gold piece, three $2 50 gold pieces. A Reward of $10 will be given for the above described Pocket Book and money, delivered to the undersigned.

JAS. H. JACKSON, Musician.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 2, 1857. 56tf

## FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

FRANK N. ROBERTS & CO., having leased this Hotel, will be pleased to see their former patrons and friends, assuring them that they will use every exertion to please.

F. N. ROBERTS.] [J. G. SMITH.

Jan'y 7. 74-ypd

## COOL SPRING MILLS.

THE Proprietors are prepared to GRIND CORN on the usual terms.

The Bedstead Manufacture is still carried on at the same place.

Jan'y 11, 1858. 75-tf

## CHAIRS, CHAIRS.

A LARGE lot of Stool-bottom Chairs, made at Cool Spring Mill, and for sale by

A. M. CAMPBELL.

March 24, '58. 96y

## BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Anderson Street.

May 14 1858. 11-1Y

## TROY & FULLER,

### Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

**LUMBERTON, ROBESON Co., N. C.**

ROBERT E. TROY and JOHN P. FULLER, have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson County. The former will also attend the Courts of Bladen and Columbus: the latter will also attend those of Cumberland.

The Office in Lumberton will be kept open at all times.

Jan'y 1, 1858. 73-

## SIDNEY A. SMITH,

### Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

**SMITHFIELD, N. C.,**

WILL attend regularly the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland, Harnett, and Wilson. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Jan'y 12, '58. 76-1y

JAS. C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

## JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,

### *Factors, Commission and Forwarding Merchants.*

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT attention given to sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES and all kinds of Produce. Liberal advancements made on Consignments.

Refers to E. P. HALL, Pres't Branch Bank of State. H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r Bank Cape Fear. JOHN DAWSON, Esq.

April 25, 1858. 5-1Y

Presbyterian copy.

## D. A. LAMONT,

### Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE 38 NORTH WATER STREET.

Personal attention given to all produce sent to him either for sale or shipment.

Nov'r 6. 57-1ypd

## J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,

### *PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.*

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

May 6, 1857. 5tf

## GUANO.

50 TONS BEST PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Aug. 31. 38-

## BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

## OATS.

150 BUS. heavy black Oats. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

March 4. 90-

## WANTED

75 NEGROES for a Mississippi Plantation, Men, Boys, Girls, and some good Families.

EPHR. PAGE.

Fayetteville, May 6, 1858. 8-tf

## JUST RECEIVED.

10 BOXES of that superior ROCK CANDY TOBACCO

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Oct 5, 1857. 48-tf

## OATS AND PEAS.

200 BUSHELS SEED OATS,
100 ditto Cow Peas.

—*Also*—

A few barrels Northern Irish Potatoes.

For sale in quantities to suit, by

B. ROSE.

Feb'y 15, 1858. 85tf

## NORTH CAROLINA READERS

### NUMBERS 1 AND 2.

PREPARED WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE WANTS AND INTERESTS OF

***North Carolina.***

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, BY

**Rev. F. M. Hubbard,**

PROFESSOR OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

### NUMBER 3,

CONTAINING A FAMILIAR HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Selections in Prose and Verse; many of them by eminent citizens of the State.

HISTORICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES,

And a variety of Miscellaneous Information and Statistics, by

**C. H. WILEY**

Number 3 is a new and revised edition of the North Carolina Reader, first published in 1851. Numbers 1 and 2 just issued, complete the series, which is, as a whole, cheaper than any other series of Readers in the United States, and as complete.

The Editor (Prof. Hubbard) in his Preface to Number 1 deems it proper to allude to a few of the peculiar advantages aimed at by the Superintendent of Common Schools while making efforts to have this work completed. These are,

1. *The encouragement of a feeling of self-dependence,* and the enlistment of popular sentiment in behalf of the State and its institutions. It was not thought important, however, to have more than one number of the Readers of merely a local interest.

2, *To remedy the evil everywhere complained of in common schools, of a perpetual change in text books;* an expensive habit; and one which injures the Schools by preventing the children from being classified. A series of home Readers, it was supposed, would be certainly used, and this great evil thus avoided.

3, *Economy,* the popular system of Readers being too long and being made so often merely to add to the profits of authors and publishers.

This series is to consist of fewer numbers than those generally used, and it is believed that these numbers are sufficient, while if the system were universally used in the State, the sum saved to parents and children would amount to several thousand dollars annually.

4, *To put in the hands of children learning to read compositions sufficiently familiar but not of the character called childish compositions,* containing, in lessons easy enough for all ages, correct specimens of style, interesting in matter, and inculcating proper morals, and religious instruction.

The prices are, for No. 1, 25 cents; No. 2, 37½ cents and No. 3, 75 cents. A liberal deduction from these prices to Merchants and School Teachers.

E. J. HALE & SON.

☞ The Presbyterian Psalmodist—Character Notes. A further supply just received.

Oct. 24. E. J HALE & SON.

## LAND FOR SALE.

1100 ACRES OF LAND lying on upper Little River, in Harnett County, well timbered and well loeated for the Turpentine business. It will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply soon to the Subscriber at Fayetteville.

WM. McL. McKAY.

Sept. 22, 1856. 41-tf

## W. H. TURLINGTON,

### Commission Merchant, No. 4 North Water St.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856. tf

## Dr. K. A. BLACK,

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

## A fresh supply of Lime, Plastering

Hair, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, and Land Plaster. For sale in quantities to suit, by

B. ROSE

Feb'y 15, 1858. 85tf

## THO. C. FULLER,

### *Attorney and Counsellor at Law.*

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C

Jan'y 1, 1857.

## LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

### *Attorney at Law,*

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

## Worth & Utley,

### Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

***Fayetteville, N. C.***

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

## T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

### Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

*Brown's Building, Water Street,*

***Wilmington, N. C,***

Usual advances made on consignments.

Nov. 11, 1857. 59-tf

## COTTON BAGGING.

DUNDEE and GUNNY BAGGING in quantities to suit purchasers. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

Sept. 17 43tf

## *New Stock of*

## BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

WE are now receiving our usual New Stock of Books and Stationery, embracing a great variety of

**School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books.**

Together with a large and varied Stock of BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call as we offer the above stock on the best terms.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept'r 28.

## NEW BOOKS.

MARRIED OR SINGLE, by Miss Sedgewick; The Professor, by Curror Bell; Romany Rye, by Lavengro; The Athelings; Tent Life in the Holy Land; Boat Life in Egypt and Nubia; The Improved Housewife, by Mrs. Webster; &c.

Also, Bullion's 1st Lessons in Greek; Payson & Dunton's Series of PENMANSHIP; Addick's Elements; Key to Davies' Algebra; and other School Books.

E. J. HALE & SON.

## JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

### COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

***Wilmington, N. C.***

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

## LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application

E. J. HALE.

## *Marble Factory.*

## By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

**Fayetteville, N. C.**

Jan'y 20, 1858. 64-ypd

## VALUABLE PROPERTY

### *FOR SALE.*

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

**MUMFORD SWAMP,**

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

**Valuable Brick Store and Lot**

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

## Book Agents Wanted.

THE Subscriber, having taken the General Agency for getting subscribers to and delivering Hawks's History of North Carolina, now in process of publication by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son of Fayetteville, is desirous of entering into an engagement with one or more active, intelligent and reliable persons in each of the Judicial Circuits, to canvass their respective parts of the State, or particular counties, thoroughly. Immediate application is desired, as sample copies of the first volume will be ready in a few days.

Undoubted testimonials as to character must accompany each application. Address

H. W. HORN.

## SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE HAYWOOD HIGH SCHOOL and FEMALE INSTITUTE, the former under the supervision of A. R. BLACK, A. M., and the latter under the supervision of P. C. SHAW and LADY, will commence their 3d Sessions the 2d Monday of July next.

For particulars address the undersigned or either of the teachers at Haywood.

JOHN W. SCOTT, Sec'y.

June 14, 1858. 20-6w*

## NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading for a note of hand for $75, signed by me as principal and Hector Patterson as security, made payable to C. L. Cook of Wilkes county, N. C. The said note was given about the latter part of February 1858, bearing interest from date, and will be due about the middle of November next.

As I have not received value for said Note, I am determined not to pay it.

JOHN PATTERSON.
Gilopolis, N. C.

June 10, 1858. 19*4t

## AMBROTYPE GALLERY.

HAVING taken the room formerly occupied by Jas. A. Palmer, first door East of the Fayetteville Hotel (up stairs,) I would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that I am prepared to take

**Ambrotypes and Melainotypes in the Best Style.**

Call and see for yourself. Pictures taken in all kinds of weather. W. T. BATTLEY.

May 19 12-*

## New Goods Again!

THE undersigned has now in Store a COMPLETE STOCK OF

**GROCERIES**

AND

***HEAVY HARDWARE;***

—ALSO—

*Negro Kerseys, Blankets, Hats and Brogans.*

All or any of which will be sold low. Those in want call soon. G. W. I GOLDSTON

N. B.—A few Bushels Seed Wheat.

Oct'r 19, 1857. 52-*tf

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Martha Ann Price vs. William Price.

Petition for Divorce,—*a vinculo matrimonii.*

**To WILLIAM PRICE:**

TAKE NOTICE, that on Saturday the 28th day of August next, at the residence of Joseph Thompson, in the county of Robeson aforesaid, I shall proceed to take the deposition of Ona Ashley and others, to be read in evidence on the trial of a certain cause now pending in the Superior Court of Law of Robeson county aforesaid, wherein I am plaintiff in a petition filed by me against you for divorce,—when and where you can attend and cross examine the witnesses if you think proper. MARTHA ANN PRICE.

June 16, 1858. 21*6w

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CHATHAM COUNTY

In Equity, Spring Term 1858.

Elizabeth Gilmore vs. Green B. Gilmore.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Green B. Gilmore, the defendant in the above case, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the 3d Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint of the said Elizabeth Gilmore, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, Maurice Q. Waddell, Clerk and Master in Equity for the county of Chatham, at office, the 3d Monday in March 1858.

21*6t] MAURICE Q. WADDELL, C. & M. E.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1858.

Isabella Johnson vs. Hugh Johnson and others.

Petition for Dower.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that Washington Johnson and Daniel Johnson reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying them to appear at the next Term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the 28th day of May. A. D. 1858.

16-1tsw*5t] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term 1858.

Joseph P. Smith vs. John E. Edwards.

Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that the defendant, John E. Edwards, has removed from this county, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment, or judgment final by default will be rendered against him.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 28th day of May, A. D. 1858.

16-1tsw*5t] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1858.

James R. Gulledge, Thomas Gulledge and others, against Joel Gulledge, Elijah Gulledge and others.

Petition for Partition of Land.

James R. Gulledge, William Webb and others, against Joel Gulledge and others.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IN these cases, it appearing to the Court that Henry Ratcliff and wife Frances, Elijah Huntly and wife Zilphy, and John Smith and wife Rachel, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petitions, or judgments pro confesso will be rendered, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 28th day of May, A. D. 1858.

16-1tsw*5t] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term 1858.

Jefferson Caudle and others vs. Andrew J. Caudle and others.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that Andrew J. Caudle, A. H. Caudle, ——— Rice and wife Mary J., D J Caudle, William A. Caudle, ——— Morton and wife Elizabeth, Malachi Caudle, ——— Kennedy and wife Martha, Catharine Caudle, Absalom Caudle, J. B. Caudle, Tenisae Caudle, ——— Taylor and wife Frances, ——— Hefler and wife Elmira, ——— Richardson and wife Elinda, Hezekiah Haney, Absalom Haney, Penelope Haney, Jesse Haney, Mary J. Haney, and William Haney, all reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six